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Die in Basque, Guard Shootout

Separatists Attacked Spanish Anti-Terrorist Patrol

SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 13 (AP) — A Spanish anti-terrorist unit was ambushed by Basque separatists in a shootout today in a Basque town. Two of the guardsmen also were killed, police said.

Police said the separatists opened fire with submachine guns and hurled grenades as three patrol cars approached a rail crossing. Two guardsmen, part of a special unit protecting an industrial plant, escaped unhurt in the exchange of gunfire, police said.

The attackers apparently opened fire from a railway bridge which spanned the civil guard convoy's route, according to police sources.

Some of the guardsmen were believed to have fled in a car stolen at gunpoint earlier today in a nearby town.

Police used helicopters, cars and armoured trucks in a search for the gunmen. There were apparently no witnesses to the attack, the bloodiest in the troubled northern region for almost six months.

The bodies of the three guards were found near two police cars on a highway near the town of Orrio. Police said one of the guards was lying near the body of a youth believed to be a member of a Basque separatist commando group and that he appeared to have been killed by one of the civil guards.

The new violence brought to 66 the number slain in political bloodshed in Spain this year. The Basque separatist organization ETA has been blamed for the majority of the killings.

11-Day Respite

The killings, which came as the separatist police returned from guard duty at Rio Tinto Explosives, ended an 11-day lull in Spain's northern Basque country.

The surviving civil guards were rushed to the Red Cross hospital in the provincial capital of San Sebastian, where one underwent emergency surgery to save his life.

It was the bloodiest afternoon ambush in Spain since ETA ambushed another civil guard patrol on a heavily wooded road in Guipuzcoa Feb. 1. On that occasion, six civil guards died. Two guerrillas seriously wounded in the attack both died within 24 hours.

One of the guerrillas killed today was left dying on the back seat of a getaway car after his friends found him a doctor. The body of the other was wrapped in a Basque flag and left at the gates of the cemetery of his home town. A handwritten note by his side said: "Soldier of ETA."

Pamplona Incident

In Pamplona yesterday fire destroyed the assembly hall and part of the computer room at Navarre University after urban guerrillas set off several bombs in the building, official sources said.

Nobody was hurt in the blaze, which started after three men and a woman armed with pistols and submachine guns overpowered guards and planted the bombs.

The explosives were linked to about 20 cans of petrol, but the fuse mechanism failed and only a few of them caught fire, officials said.

Nobody immediately claimed responsibility for the attack, launched as the weeklong Pamplona bull-running festival was drawing to a close. The fiesta attracts thousands of foreign visitors.

U.S., 3 Nations Open Atlantic Maneuvers

NORFOLK, Va., July 13 (AP) — A 14-ship battle group of the Atlantic Fleet is participating in maneuvers off the U.S. East Coast.

The fleet, headed by the U.S. carrier Independence, also includes ships of the British, Brazilian and Venezuelan navies.

Moscow Increases Police Force To Curb Protests During Games

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, July 13 (WP) — Soviet authorities have assembled a massive force of uniformed police and plainclothes agents to impose thorough control over the Moscow Olympic Games and eliminate the possibility of anti-Soviet demonstrations or any significant chance of contact between Soviets and foreigners.

The security measures, carefully planned over five years, encompass overt control, such as closing Moscow's highways and railroads to most nonresidents, and intensified psychological preparation of the populace to look upon foreigners in general and Americans in particular as potential saboteurs and terrorists.

Knowledgeable sources say that the Moscow militia, or police force, has been quadrupled in the past 10 days, from about 50,000 to more than 200,000. More than half are said to be assigned to plainclothes surveillance. This total is more than twice as high as any previous estimate published in the West.

The sources said the authorities are intent upon eliminating any conditions under which Olympic athletes and foreign tourists could coalesce into unified national groups not under direct supervision and surveillance.

Although the goal of keeping foreigners separate was fundamental from the beginning of security planning, this has taken on increased importance for Soviet authorities in the aftermath of the Afghanistan intervention and severe internal human rights repression, which have brought world condemnation.

The United States-led Olympics boycott has added new bitterness to the political atmosphere, raising the stakes yet higher for the Kremlin that no demonstration mar attempts to portray the Games as tacit acceptance of Soviet actions. The Games are scheduled for July 19 in Aug. 3.

In view of the security precautions, sources here consider it unlikely that there will be successful major demonstrations. One scoffed at the avowed intentions of some members of the French Olympic team to show their opposition by staging a protest. "They will be surrounded by 500 'citizens' wherever they go," one source said.

The Soviet officials have vast resources to ensure that a chance or planned political episode does not occur. In addition to the huge militia force, the state can draw upon the KGB, whose estimated 500,000 agents pursue both internal security and external intelligence functions.

The Olympic Village, where about 500 athletes already have taken up residence is ringed by soldiers carrying AK47 assault rifles. At major downtown hotels, such as the Rossiya and Cosmos, where the foreign press will be quartered, guests must pass through metal detectors

and their baggage through X-ray machines each time they enter the hotel. Their documents are scrutinized by armed police, and police patrol the corridors of every floor.

Beyond the visible show of force, the Kremlin has stepped up its attempts at arming citizens' attitudes against open contacts with foreigners. Moscow residents report that in recent weeks staff members at restaurants, shops, movie theaters and Moscow's famous public baths have been lectured on the dangers of foreign provocateurs depositing timebombs in hidden corners or leaving anti-Soviet literature behind when they leave.

As were Moscow's schoolchildren last spring, these employees also are now being warned against accepting chewing gum and candy from tourists because they are likely to be poisoned or infected.

The campaign was supplemented yesterday with a nationally televised program purporting to show how American and Israeli agents, posing as tourists, diplomats and correspondents, smuggle anti-Soviet literature into the U.S.S.R. and seek to gather military secrets.

One insider said the police themselves are armed by this campaign, confident that their own preparations are more than adequate to handle the Olympic problem.

Moscow normally has what may be one of the highest police-to-population ratios of any major world capital: 1 to 60. By contrast, the ratio



Former hostage Richard Queen being helped onto a plane in Zurich before going to West Germany for medical tests.

Freed Hostage, in Wheelchair, Shops at U.S. Post in Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 13 — Released hostage Richard Queen went shopping, ate pizza and asked about the Chicago White Sox baseball team today, his father told reporters.

"He's in very good spirits," Harold Queen said of his 28-year-old son, who was freed Friday after 250 days of confinement in Iran. "He's been asking for walnut ice cream and about the Chicago White Sox."

The elder Queen met with reporters near the U.S. Air Force Hospital here, where his son is undergoing tests for the reported neurological problems that last week won his release on the orders of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"He had some pizza today, pizza was on the menu, but he informed us that he's had pizza in Iran," the elder Queen said. "I guess he didn't miss that too much."

Mr. Queen and his wife Jeanne visited their son for about an hour, he said, and took him in a wheelchair to the base Post Exchange.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

600 Reported Arrested

Ex-Generals Said to Tie Bakhtiar to Iran Coup

TEHRAN, July 13 (Reuters) — Two former generals charged with masterminding a planned coup have confessed that they had direct links with former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, the head of the Islamic Revolutionary Military Court said today.

The newspaper Bamdad said meanwhile that more than 600 persons, including about 500 from the armed forces, had been arrested for involvement in the conspiracy, which was alleged to have been backed by the United States, Israel and Iraq. Bamdad said that among those held were 20 air force pilots.

The court official, Mohammadi Reyshahri, said about 300 persons had been arrested in the plot. The generals who confessed, he said, were Said Mehdiyun, a former air force chief, and Ahmad Mohaqeqi, formerly commander of the gendarmerie. Mr. Reyshahri said the two would go on trial, probably behind closed doors, as soon as their interrogation was completed.

"They have confessed... during questioning that they had been in direct contact with Bakhtiar and wanted to bring Bakhtiar back to Iran," Mr. Reyshahri said.

(Mr. Bakhtiar, who has been the most visible opposition leader outside Iran, said in January that he was organizing an armed resistance movement and that he expected to fight the Communist Tudeh Party for control of the country if Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini were overthrown.)

He has said that he wants to establish a liberal democracy based on the National Front, a group drawn mostly from the middle class and professionals who opposed the regime of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Another major opposition figure is Gen. Ali Oveisi, the former Iranian Army commander, also living in exile. He is believed to have a following of army officers in Iran and is said to have financial backing from Iraq and possibly Egypt.

Giving details of the alleged coup plot, which was disclosed in a broadcast Thursday night by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Mr. Reyshahri said that about 10 persons were killed when the conspiracy was being broken up. He said the Hor Air Base in Hamadan, in western Iran, had been designated the coup headquarters.

Mr. Reyshahri said others involved in the plot were still being sought.

(In Paris, the former director of the National Iranian Oil Co., Hassan Nazhi, called on the Iranian people yesterday to topple the revolutionary government. Mr. Nazhi, appointed head of the oil company after the fall of the shah, was dismissed last autumn because of his opposition to the clergy.) He announced the formation of a "National Front."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Confident of Victory Over China

Vietnam Waging New Struggle Against Ancient Foe

By Don Oberdorfer

HANOI (WP) — Asia's most battle-hardened fighters, the Vietnamese, have entered the 1980s locked in a new, protracted war against an ancient enemy, neighboring China. Despite the great disparity in size, Vietnam is officially confident of eventual victory.

"We have known them for 4,000 years and have repelled them many times," said Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, sitting in an airy reception room in the old French-built ministry. "China dominated us once for 1,000 years, and a second time for 30 years. In one century, there were three Chinese invasions. Our longest period of peace with them was 300 years."

Because the conflict with China seems to be destiny as well as history, Mr. Thach and other officials said, Vietnam is neither surprised nor intimidated by the turn of events since the end of the war against the United States five years ago.

The conflict in Cambodia, where Vietnamese troops are fighting Khmer guerrillas at or across the tense border with Thailand, is spoken of here as secondary to the main struggle with the Chinese. Little is said of Vietnamese ambitions for a unified and Hanoi-led Indochina. Pol Pot and his Cambodian guerrillas are seen as deriving their strength from China, pawns in a bigger war. As in the American-Vietnamese conflict of the past, Cambodia in this perspective is again a "sideshow" to the main event.

Other parallels with the past arise frequently. The evidence is strong that Vietnam's seemingly unbounded confidence against the larger enemy stems more from the victory over the French in the 1950s and over the Americans in the 1970s than from the mixed historical record of conflict with China.

It is far from clear, however, that China is subject to the same vulnerability as the West. Public opinion, for example, seems relatively unimportant in Peking. While Mr. Thach and some other Vietnamese officials say China will tire of protracted war just as the French and Americans did, other Vietnamese concede that political repression in China makes a change of heart more difficult.

Moreover, unlike France and the United States, China is a fixed force on Vietnam's border. China will never "go home" as the Western armies did. Some Vietnamese intellectuals worry that their faraway Soviet ally is more likely to be irrelevant than the neighboring Chinese enemy, although at the moment, relations with the Soviet Union seem close.

In total size and weight, Vietnam is far outclassed by its giant neighbor. China has an armed force of 4 million and a population of 1 billion compared with Vietnam's 1 million-member army and 54 million people. China, however, also has a vast continent to police and defend, and a superpower enemy at its own northern border.

"Our troops are better seasoned than the Chinese after 30 years of war against the French and Americans, and we have better equipment," said Col. Tran Quang Man, editor of Vietnam's Army newspaper and a leading military commentator.

Gen. Van Tien Dung, architect of the 1975 assault on Saigon and now Vietnamese defense minister, boasted that "the outstanding success of our military science and art... lies in the fact that we have successfully solved the problem of using a small force to defeat a big force."

Despite the comforting doctrine, in practice the Vietnamese appear to be taking no chances. A trip by car from Hanoi 90 miles north to Lang Son, the final objective of Chinese troops in their monthlong early 1979 border penetration, showed numerous fortified positions along the road. They did not appear to be currently manned, however.

Western intelligence reports, which could not be confirmed here, have said that Vietnam has about 250,000 of its best troops, armed with its best aircraft, tanks, surface-to-air missiles and other equipment, deployed against the Chinese along the northern border.

By comparison, the Vietnamese are reported to have deployed about 200,000 troops, including many recruits from the south, in the Cambodian battle. Vietnamese losses were reported by a Western source to be 200 to 300 killed a week as fighting intensified.

Apparently in reaction to growing Vietnamese threat to the border guerrillas and the growing Vietnamese pressure on Thailand, China has increased its military pressure along the Sino-Vietnamese border. This appears to be a classical Chinese maneuver to "stretch thin" the Vietnamese, a tactic often used by the Vietnamese against the French and Americans in years gone by.

The patient application of indirect pressures and sudden blows are more in the Asian tradition than the frontal, conventional and impatient strategies of Western armies, and they may be more effective in this setting.

"The Viets found the French easy, the Americans a bit tougher, but in the Chinese they have an enemy worthy of their mettle," a seasoned Western observer of the Hanoi scene said.

"One of the Vietnamese problems," according to this analyst, "is that they and the Chinese are so much alike in thought and action. They are both playing by the same total absence of rules."

China Accuses Vietnam of New Border Provocations

PEKING, July 13 (Reuters) — China continued its war of words with Vietnam today, accusing Hanoi of further provocations this month along their border. Both countries have stepped up allegations against each other in the past 10 days.

The Chinese news agency listed incidents between July 4 and 9, including one in which it said two children of the Miao minority were wounded in southern Yunnan province. The children were tending cattle near the border on July 4 when Vietnamese troops fired on them, the agency said.

The other incidents, in Yunnan province and neighboring Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, included shelling and what were apparently cross-border intelligence probes by the Vietnamese, according to the agency.

Vietnam has called for the resumption of border peace talks in Hanoi next Tuesday, but a commentary carried by the Chinese agency three days ago said that China would not agree to reopen the talks unless Vietnam showed a minimum of good faith and ended its aggressive activities.

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The article alleged that CIA agents in the Western information media had been assigned the task of spreading "disinformation and slander" about the Games.

The Communist Party newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said the Soviets were part of a program which included setting up special firms producing false-bottomed suitcases for smuggling anti-Soviet literature into the country.

In London, Britain's Defense Ministry dismissed as "rubbish" the accusation that special schools had been set up in Britain to train agents in anti-Olympic sabotage.



Sir Seretse Khama, president of Botswana since its independence, died of cancer yesterday at age 59. Page 5.



Women athletes, two of them wearing T-shirts of countries boycotting the 1980 Summer Olympics, enjoy sunshine in Moscow's Olympic Village yesterday. Despite their shirts labeled Canada and West Germany (Bundesrepublik Deutschland), both are members of Dutch swimming team.

Countries Differ on Aid Figure

U.S. Making Last Bid for Bases in Somalia

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT) — The Carter administration has launched what government officials say is likely to be the final effort to reach agreement with Somalia on permitting American forces to use military bases in the African country.

The officials said Friday that the American attempt to gain access to the naval port at Berbera and other military facilities in the country had aroused growing controversy in the State Department and other parts of the government in recent weeks.

As a result, they said that the administration was ready to give up its search for Somali bases if, in forthcoming talks, the country's leaders were unwilling to accept Washington's terms for a military agreement.

The administration views Somalia, along with Kenya and Oman, as a potential staging base for an American aid deployment force that would be used to protect Western oil supplies in a future military crisis in the Gulf region.

\$2 Billion in Aid

In recent discussions, the government in Mogadishu has pressed Washington for security guarantees and some \$2 billion in military and economic aid in return for allowing American planes and warships to use bases in the country.

According to officials, the administration is only prepared to provide Somalia about \$30 million in assistance and is also opposed to giving the country a security commitment, particularly concerning Mogadishu's claims to Ethiopian territory.

Meanwhile, State Department specialists are known to have become uneasy about the prospect of military ties with Somalia, worrying that the country's president, Mohammed Siad Barre, is in the process of escalating the guerrilla war in the Ogaden, the eastern province of Ethiopia.

In reports for Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, the specialists, officials said, have warned that American support for Somalia could lead to a proxy war on the Horn between Washington and Moscow.

One More Attempt

These concerns are said to have led President Carter to authorize one more diplomatic attempt to negotiate an agreement on terms favorable to Washington. Under the American proposal, they said, Somalia would only be given credits to purchase defensive military hardware.

In addition, officials said that Donald Peterson, the American ambassador in Mogadishu, had been instructed to tell President Siad Barre that Washington would not sign any accord that seemed to recognize Somalia's claim to the Ogaden.

The administration launched its campaign to acquire access to bases near the Gulf after the American hostages were seized in Tehran last November. The effort was accelerated when Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan in late December.

Negotiations with Oman and Kenya proceeded rapidly, resulting in agreements allowing American aircraft and warships to make regular visits to both countries. Under agreements announced by the State Department last month, Oman is to be given about \$50 million in military aid next year and Kenya is to receive about half this amount.

Pentagon aides reported that the administration also has prepared to spend about \$200 million to improve military facilities in both countries. Particularly in the case of Oman, they said, the new base accord is worded vaguely, opening up the possibility of a much larger American military presence in years to come.

Although Somalia's continuing border dispute with its Soviet-supported neighbor, Ethiopia, is said to be a primary reason for the administration's cautious negotiating approach, some defense aides are also known to be skeptical about the military value of Berbera.

The Soviet Navy used Berbera, on the Arabian Sea, until it was asked to leave the country in 1977, but the port's facilities and adjacent 15,000-foot air strip are now said to be in poor repair.

Defense officials, in addition, suggested that the successful base negotiations with Oman and Kenya made American access to facilities in Somalia a less urgent priority.

'Free Firing' Into Afghan Villages

New Russian Tactic Raises Civilian Toll

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, July 13 (LAT) — Soviet forces in Afghanistan have resorted to "free firing" into villages and to air-dropping mines and personnel-counting sensors along main infiltration trails from Pakistan, according to a senior U.S. official. The move provides a striking parallel to controversial U.S. actions in Vietnam.

"At first the Soviet troops were careful not to attack villages," the official reported. "But now they have been given free rein to fire freely into the towns and the huts to

route insurgents or any other persons there."

In addition to civilian casualties from this tactic, these "free-fire" practices have increased the refugee flow from the countryside into Kabul and also to Pakistan, he said.

"Free-fire zones" were one of the most severely criticized U.S. tactics in Vietnam. By declaring such zones, American authorities sought to force Vietnamese out of a region. But the effect was to license indiscriminate shooting at anything that moved in the zone, inevitably bring-

ing about a high number of civilian casualties and an exodus of refugees.

About 850,000 Afghan refugees are now registered with relief organizations in Pakistan, and an estimated 10 percent more are unregistered, the official said. An additional 100,000 Afghan refugees are estimated to be in Iran. In all, more than 6 percent of Afghanistan's population of 17 million has fled the Communist regime there.

The mines and sensors being dropped along main Afghan trails are "like the equipment we tried out on the Ho Chi Minh trail years ago," the U.S. official said. Most Viet Cong supplies flowed south along that trail.

Soviet mining is thought to be effective for the time being as a major hindrance to people moving both ways along the Afghan trails, he said.

But, in the longer run, there are hundreds of minor but more difficult trails that can be used as substitutes, he added.

Rugged Terrain

The official, who requested anonymity, said the Russians have withdrawn only about 5,000 men following their much-publicized announcement last month that they would withdraw a division. Those removed from the area belonged to such units as surface-to-air missile forces unsuitable for use in the rugged Afghan terrain and against insurgent tactics.

The official added, however, that chemical warfare and decontamination units associated with at least six of the Soviet divisions involved in the incursion remain in the country.

The U.S. government remains convinced, he continued, that the Russians have used riot control and incapacitating gases at times. The latter are believed to have caused unintended deaths among Afghans trapped in hot, windless places such as caves.

Track Convoys

At least 80,000 Soviet soldiers remain in Afghanistan, the official said. Another 40,000 Soviet troops are in the Soviet Union, providing logistic support and make raids into the troublesome northeast provinces from camps inside Soviet territory, he said.

But U.S. officials believe that the Russians recently may have quietly added to their forces in Afghanistan, using a large number of mostly nighttime troop transport flights and sending 100-truck convoys from the Soviet Union over the two main highways to Kabul.

The official said that other recent significant reports from Afghanistan include:

• Bitter infighting, including attacks on Politburo members, continues between the two rival Communist Party factions trying to run the country. One story contended that President Babrak Karmal attempted suicide during a state of depression.

• Continued defections of Afghan soldiers to the rebels and only token support from the Islamic clergy for the regime.

• Better communication between rebel groups, but little real cooperation and no effort to move toward a single command or an alternative government.

79 Refugees Reach Florida In Houseboat

KEY WEST, Fla., July 13 (AP) — A houseboat carrying 79 Cuban refugees, the largest single group to arrive here in several weeks, has been escorted into Key West by a U.S. Coast Guard cutter.

The 36-foot boat was sighted leaving Mariel harbor in Cuba on Friday morning and was intercepted by the Cutter Cape York and escorted here, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

More than 115,000 Cubans have fled the island in the "Freedom Flotilla," which began in mid-April when Cuban President Fidel Castro began allowing the exodus. The arrivals have slowed to a trickle since President Carter moved to halt the ragtag flotilla in May.

The Coast Guard stopped boats attempting to travel to Cuba and new arrivals have been taken into custody by the Coast Guard. The U.S. Customs Service also has seized the boats that brought the refugees to this country.

A federal judge yesterday set up procedures to allow the owners of 300 to 500 commercial fishing boats seized in the Cuban refugee flight to reclaim their vessels, officials said. The move followed a class action suit filed against the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service on behalf of all commercial boat owners whose boats were seized.

Attitude of Defiance Found Widespread in Afghanistan

The writer, who spent 10 days in Afghanistan, filed this report after her departure on Wednesday.

By Edith M. Lederer

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — In whispered conversations in the dusty bazaars and crowded tea houses of Kabul, middle-class businessmen and students are talking about giving up their jobs and studies and taking up arms against Soviet occupation troops.

Witnesses who visited rebel camps within 15 miles of the Afghan capital said that a few students, businessmen and professionals were already fighting alongside Moslem "boly warriors" — a few even coming from Kabul to rebel hideouts.

Growing Resistance

"The Russians must pull out," said a middle-aged office worker named Shiragha. "Otherwise, they will all die. The Afghans are very tough people. We are strong fighters. If we have 16 million people in the country, then they will need 32 million soldiers to fight us."

Westerners in Kabul hear much talk about the killing of Afghan children, and about the destruction by the estimated 75,000-80,000 Soviet troops of ancestral villages and family farms. And after six months, resistance to the Soviet occupation seems to be growing.

A foreign agricultural expert trying last week to visit a village in Logar province, just south of Kabul, said he had been escorted by two government tanks, two helicopters and 300 soldiers.

Afghans, who have repeatedly resisted foreign domination, dismissed as "propaganda" the recent Kremlin announcement of the withdrawal of one division.

They also seem contemptuous of both the Soviet troops in their homeland and of the Kremlin's announced objective to find a political settlement to the fighting that began when the first of three Marxist governments was installed in April, 1978.

The few Western European and American visitors to Kabul are almost always taken for Russians. The Afghan greeting is usually a shouted or hissed "Russia" or "Shurave" (Soviet), sometimes accompanied by a shove, pinch or handful of tossed pebbles.

The Russians themselves keep to their own compounds, venturing only in large groups to shops and restaurants in the tourist quarter of Shahr Naw.

Once Afghans learn a visitor is really a Westerner, their reaction is markedly different. One taxi driver refused to accept a fare, saying: "We love the Americans and we hope they will help us." Others responded with the Persian word for "good" and a smile.

The growing popular resistance here is proving to be a headache and an embarrassment for Kremlin leaders. It also has created some tough choices for them.

Should they maintain their current troop strength, resigning themselves to the status quo: control of the major cities and highways and continued rebel attacks?

Or should they send in massive reinforcements and wipe out the rebels in what one well-informed observer guessed would be a bloodbath that would cost a million Afghan lives?

Little Afghan Help

By almost all accounts, the Soviet troops are apparently getting little help from Afghan government forces. Well-informed sources say the Soviet-backed government of Babrak Karmal recently conducted raids in homes and boarding houses to try to find recruits for the Afghan army, which has a listed strength of 80,000 but has been depleted by mass desertions.

The sources said only two Afghan commando units are at full strength and estimate the current strength of the army at between 20,000 and 40,000.

The rebels are known to exaggerate their strength and their successes, but there is little doubt fighting has disrupted the economy and daily life for many Afghans.

Longtime observers say unemployment is up; prices are up, apparently because of problems getting items like vegetables and fruits to the bazaars, and secondary school attendance is down by perhaps 50 percent.

Purge Threat Reported

ISLAMABAD, July 13 (Reuters) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal has called for a purge of the country's administration to weed out inefficiency, according to Radio Kabul.

A broadcast last night said the president had told a high-level meeting in Kabul that widespread changes in the system were needed. He accused some civil servants of working against the interests of the Afghan people, and said that "such elements should be eliminated," according to the radio report.

Senior government ministers, including the deputy prime minister, Sultan Ali Kishmat, were reported to be at the meeting.

World Baptist Group Elects U.S. President

TORONTO, July 13 (UPI)

Delegates to the Baptist World Alliance's 14th Congress have unanimously elected the Rev. Duke McCall of Louisville, Ky., to a five-year term as president.

Mr. McCall, 65, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, became the first American since 1953 to be elected president of the group, which represents 30 million people from 119 Baptist bodies around the world.



Leila Khaled, a Palestinian involved in two airline hijackings a decade ago, is in Copenhagen for a UN conference on women.

UN Conference to Work To Ease Women's Burden

COPENHAGEN, July 13 (AP) — Women suffered more than men from the economic crises of the 1970s and are worse off than before, according to several reports to be presented here this week at a United Nations conference on women.

The conference, called to mark the fifth year of the UN-proclaimed Decade for Women launched in 1975, is to be told that females account for half the world's population but put in two-thirds of the world's working hours. In addition, women reportedly receive only one-tenth of world income, and own only one-hundredth of its property.

Delegates to the mid-decade conference opening here tomorrow will try again to ease the increasing burden on women, officials say.

The two-week convention will appraise the progress of women since a 14-point global plan of action was adopted at the 1975 conference in Mexico City, and will set new goals to 1985.

Third Conference

A proposed revision of the 1975-1985 plan of action already envisions the need for yet another women's decade, and a third conference on women in 1985. A major objective of the revised plan will be to integrate women's concerns into international development.

Among those scheduled to attend are Jihan Sadat, wife of the Egyptian president; Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippines president; and Judy Carter, daughter-in-law of President Carter. She is a member of the U.S. delegation.

Bakhtiar Tie Is Alleged

(Continued from Page 1) tional Movement to Rescue Iran" in Paris last month.

In other developments: The Majlis (parliament) voted overwhelmingly yesterday to reject the credentials of a member who refused a summons to answer a challenge to his credentials.

Khosrow Qasbi, a leader of the Qasbi tribe in southern Iran, had said in a letter to acting Speaker Yadollah Sahabi that as long as there was no legal immunity for Majlis members, there was no point in discussing credentials. He was the sixth person elected to the 270-seat body to have his credentials rejected.

Two Iranian military officers flew a military helicopter to Turkey and asked passage to the United States to seek political asylum. Turkish officials said today.

United Press International reported from Ankara that government officials said two lieutenants landed a two-seat helicopter in a Turkish border town yesterday and were taken to the military garrison at Agri, 82 miles from the border. No other details were disclosed.

At least three persons died and 25 were injured, some seriously, when a time bomb exploded yesterday at a rally for the leftist People's Fedayeen Organization in the Kurdish stronghold of Mahabad, Kurdish sources said.

An Iranian commercial delegation visiting Turkey has bought 250,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of barley and 100,000 tons of cement for delivery this year, Pars news agency reported tonight. It said the delegation would travel to European countries to investigate prospects for further purchases.

Olympic Panel's Latest List Shows 80 Teams Going to Moscow Games

MOSCOW, July 13 (LAT) — The International Olympic Committee has released a list of teams participating in the Moscow Olympics that indicated the number of teams coming here is down to 80.

Monique Berlioux, IOC executive director, said at a news conference on Friday night that the latest list was not definitive and held out hope that more teams would show up. But the numbers on it matched statements by the U.S. State Department that more countries recently had joined the boycott called by the United States in reaction to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has quietly agreed to pay much of the way for 60 to 70 of the teams coming here, an unprecedented act at an Olympics.

In 1976, 88 teams participated in the Montreal Games, which many African teams boycotted because the New Zealand soccer team had competed earlier against South Africa.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the Spanish ambassador to the Soviet Union and a member of the IOC executive board, had said earlier that, while 85 countries were on the IOC list of participants issued in May, there would actually be four or five fewer because some countries were unable to organize teams.

The world Olympic movement now has 146 members, many more than it had in 1906, when 67 teams showed up at the Melbourne Games. Eighty teams would be the fewest at any Games since then. There were 84 teams in Rome in 1960, 94 in Tokyo in 1964, 113 in Mexico City in 1968 and 122 in Munich in 1972.

dividual countries' national development plans.

"Stagnation and deterioration describe women's condition in national life in most countries since 1975," says one conference document.

Other documents made these points:

• Middle-class women have made some educational gains, but the gains have not been matched by an increase in suitable jobs.

• Female illiteracy rates have increased in less-developed countries and the introduction of advanced technology has taken jobs away from women and has often impaired their health.

• The current world economic crisis has affected women more seriously than men, increasing their unemployment and cutting back on essential services such as medical and day care.

Palestinian Women

The overall theme of the conference is health, employment and education, but a day and a half of the conference will be devoted to committee work on the effects on Palestinian women of Israeli administration of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

The burden of South Africa's apartheid policy will occupy another two days of committee attention, based on three working papers. One states that "apartheid permeates, penetrates, controls and distorts all facets of the lives of African women, making it impossible for them to benefit from even the most minimal kinds of programs being instituted elsewhere."

Among those scheduled to attend are Jihan Sadat, wife of the Egyptian president; Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippines president; and Judy Carter, daughter-in-law of President Carter. She is a member of the U.S. delegation.

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Ex-Hostage In Germany

(Continued from Page 1) change. "He got a shirt, suit and shoes," Mr. Queen said. "But most importantly, the shoes, since he came here with only a pair of Iranian plastic sandals."

"He's looking better every day," said Mr. Queen. When asked whether he was returning to the United States soon with his son, Mr. Queen said, "I hope so."

State Department and military spokesmen refused to give any details on the condition of Richard Queen, former vice consul in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, but they said that doctors had carried out routine medical checks.

Spokesmen said it was not clear how long Mr. Queen would remain in Wiesbaden.

The 13 hostages freed from Iran in November stayed two to three days at the hospital for medical checks and debriefing before returning to the United States.

Fifty-two other Americans remain hostage in Iran. Their Moslem captors have reportedly dispersed them to various Iranian cities.

Habib Shatti, secretary-general for the conference, said he had been asked to prepare a list of countries, companies and individuals that deal with Israel for submission to the next meeting of the foreign ministers in September in New York.

The meeting went into an unexpected third day when the Iranian delegate insisted on discussion of his proposals that had been rejected by a screening committee. He favors withdrawal of funds and halting crude oil shipments for countries that support Israel, including Egypt.

On the Israeli plan to annex east Jerusalem, the conference called on Islamic nations to sever relations with any country that moves its embassy to the city. The September meeting will consider severing relations with the 13 nations, mostly

Islamic Ministers Ask UN To Vote Israeli Sanctions

By Steve K. Hindy

AMMAN, July 13 (AP) — Islamic foreign ministers called today for United Nations sanctions against Israel and threatened a boycott of countries that support the Jewish state.

In their final resolutions, delegates from 39 nations and the Palestinian Liberation Organization said they would work for sanctions against Israel at the scheduled July 22 UN General Assembly meeting, but such measures could only be taken by the Security Council.

Jordan's King Hussein issued a plea Friday for a pan-Islamic campaign to force an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands as the first condition for peace in the region, Jerusalem, he said, is the key to the problem.

The foreign ministers condemned Israel for not complying with UN resolutions calling for withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967, and expressed support for the 1974 UN General Assembly resolution that supports the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Preparing List

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South American, that have embassies in Jerusalem.

An official complaint will be lodged by the conference and the members against the United States for supporting Israel. The resolutions said, and European nations are being asked to suspend their economic agreements with Israel.

Call for U.S. Boycott

BEIRUT, July 13 (AP) — Iraq's foreign minister was quoted today as saying the oil weapon can be effective only if all Arab states join in boycotting the United States economically, politically and diplomatically.

A second aspect of a boycott, Saadoun Hammadi was quoted as saying, would be nationalization of foreign oil firms.

Most Arab states have gained full control over foreign companies. Mr. Hammadi apparently referred to control the Arabs now seek over refining and marketing, which is largely in the hands of Western firms.

Moslem World Marks Start of Fasting Month

BEIRUT, July 13 (AP) — The world's 750 million Moslems began the holy month of Ramadan today, bound by faith to abstain from food, drink and sex from dawn to dusk.

It is the first Ramadan in the 15th Islamic century. According to Islamic belief, in the ninth month of the Moslem lunar calendar the angel Gabriel imparted to the prophet Mohammed the wisdom of the Koran in a cave near Mecca 14 centuries ago.

The extent of the fast varies from nation to nation. Some governments, such as Egypt's, shorten office hours for fasting workers. Saudi Arabia punishes violators.

In Lebanon, a mixed Moslem-Christian society, the decision to fast is left to the individual. Turkey and other secularized countries have no official policy.

Some Moslems have been criticized for turning Ramadan into a month of nighttime feasting to make up for their all-day fasting, but the predictions are that a rekindling of Islamic virtues, in addition to the Iranian revolution, will make this year's Ramadan one of more reserve.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Pope Returns, Leaves for Castel Gandolfo

VATICAN CITY, July 13 (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II returned for Brazil today after the longest papal journey in history and immediately for a rest in his summer residence of Castel Gandolfo.

During the tour he devoted much effort to reconciling the progress and conservative elements within the Roman Catholic Church in Brazil. The pope held an unscheduled press conference with journalists after plane landed at Rome and left Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga and dozen cardinals waiting in the reception party outside.

EEC Official Backs Limited Import Controls

LONDON, July 13 (Reuters) — Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gast Thorn today said import controls may be required to help some European Economic Community industries, but they should be a temporary measure.

Mr. Thorn, president of the EEC Council of Ministers and the probable successor next January to Britain's Roy Jenkins as president of the executive council, said he opposes import controls as an answer to industry problems.

But he added, "Of course there are some sectors where occasionally, for a short period of time, people may need some help and we may need cut down on imports, but that's just for a short period." He gave examples.

Begin Assails Briton's Remarks on Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, July 13 (Reuters) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin rebuked the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, today for his latest remarks about Jerusalem and said that the city was a Jew capital before anyone had heard of London.

In a weekend interview on Israeli television, Lord Carrington said would be a great mistake for Mr. Begin to move his office to Jerusalem, annexed East Jerusalem as the prime minister's office has said he plans to do.

Mr. Begin's office issued a statement from him, saying it was not Lord Carrington's "business to advise the prime minister of Israel where his office should be in Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, as it is not the business of any Israeli citizen to advise Mrs. Margaret Thatcher on the same subject about London."

4 Die in Beirut Explosion at Movie Theater

BEIRUT, July 13 — Four persons were killed and 16 wounded today in an explosion at a movie theater that was showing a sex film, police said. Religious groups are believed to have been responsible.

The blast coincided with the first day of Ramadan, the monthlong observance of dawn-to-dusk fasting for the world's 750 million Moslems.

In another development, militia chief Danny Chamoun, whose forces were defeated last week in fighting between rival rightist groups, vowed to mount a major political offensive against the victorious Phalangists. Chamoun's National Liberal Party militia was crushed by the forces of Bachir Gemayel. He is the son of former president Camille Chamoun.

Israel, Egypt Resume Talks on Palestinian

CAIRO, July 13 (NYT) — After a lapse of more than two months, Egypt and Israel today resumed their negotiations on the issue of Palestinian autonomy. No one here foresees a breakthrough before the United States elections next fall.

The talks reopened for two days on a purely procedural level to work out a schedule for a full meeting of Egyptian, Israeli and American delegations early next month in Alexandria. The contentious mood that has surrounded the negotiations almost since their start 14 months ago became apparent again.

When Boutros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, an Israeli Minister of Justice Shmuel Tamir on his arrival at the airport. Tamir told reporters that his government believes that "Jerusalem is unified city, the capital of Israel, within Israeli sovereignty." Mr. Ghali publicly challenged him. "This is not our position," he said. "Our position was expressed in an exchange of letters with the United States and received a positive answer from the United States."

Breshnev Thanks Giscard for 'Cooperation'

MOSCOW, July 13 (Reuters) — President Leonid Brezhnev told First President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in a message today that their recent talks in Warsaw show that the Soviet Union and France can successfully combine efforts in the interests of détente and peace.

In a message to mark France's national holiday, Bastille Day, Mr. Brezhnev said: "The Soviet Union highly appreciates the relations of cooperation and mutual understanding with France as they have taken shape throughout the past few years."

U.S

Acceptance Speech, Vice President Choice

Convention Poses Key Hurdles for Reagan

By Lou Cannon

DETROIT, July 13 (AP) — On the surface it is a coronation, a ratiocination, a cut-and-dried convention where the result is predetermined. Even some of the participants in the Republican National Convention view it as little more than a large yawn. Others see it as a dubious and expensive excursion into a democratic city where the best that can be hoped for is survival — or a cakewalk in the weather.

But for Ronald Reagan and those who brought him here, this week's convention may be the biggest opportunity — and challenge — of the entire 1980 campaign.

"It's one time, perhaps the only time, when we'll command the single, focused attention of the voters," said Reagan strategist and pollster Richard Wirthlin. "There will be a level of coverage, thousands of journalists, everyone assessing the candidate and his party. How well we do here could determine where we end up in November."

One set of statistics points up the significance of the convention. Slightly more than 12.5 million

voiced in political terms, we want to show that the Republican Party is broad-based, interesting and exciting," Mr. Rietz said. "We'll have most of the presidential candidates on stage during the convention and all the rumored vice presidential candidates. The signal will be that Gov. Reagan cannot only unify the party but the country."

All of this will be done with television in mind — a perspective quite congenial for Mr. Reagan, who, perhaps more than any other presidential candidate, owes his political career to success on television, beginning with a memorable speech he made for Barry Goldwater on Oct. 27, 1964.

This convention has been carefully scripted. Each evening is sup-

posed to be balanced between a celebration of Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party, and a negative portrayal of the purported ineptness of the Carter administration. Tomorrow, for instance, former President Gerald Ford will accentuate the negative with an address expected to highlight the "failures" of his successor.

"The incompetence and ineptness of the Carter administration must be pointed out — probably not by Reagan but by others," Mr. Wirthlin said. "We have an opportunity to draw sharp contrasts with the Democrats."

At the same time, he added, Mr. Reagan must come across as a reasonable candidate who can reach out to the ticket-splitting voters, who were attracted to George Bush

in some of the later primaries. A vice presidential selection who is perceived as a moderate presumably would help.

On His Own

Regardless of his choice for vice president, Mr. Reagan must demonstrate on his own that he is up to the job of running the country. He said he perceived by many Americans as being too shallow, too simplistic, too hawkish or too old to be president.

Reaganites past and present believe he can go a long way toward overcoming these perceptions if he chooses an acceptable running mate and makes an effective acceptance speech.

Mr. Reagan does not have to be reminded that the landscape of presidential elections is littered with candidates who ratified negative images at conventions instead of overcoming them.

The classic Republican example is the 1964 convention, which nominated Sen. Goldwater at a time of great party divisiveness. Instead of pulling the party together, Sen. Goldwater invited moderates to take a walk with his celebrated exhortation, "Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice; moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

Within the Reagan camp, the negative example most often cited is of the 1968 Democratic convention, which nominated Hubert Humphrey. While the convention was going on, Chicago police were battling anti-war demonstrators in the streets, and Humphrey wound up inextricably linked with both the repression and the war.

"I remember per people saying that if Humphrey can't control things in Chicago, how can he run the country?" a Reagan aide said. "It was a good question. We must show a decent respect for what's happening in Detroit, where unemployment is, about 20 percent, and we must convey an impression inside the convention hall that we can do something about the problems if Gov. Reagan is elected."

There are, of course, plenty of examples of conventions that launched a candidate to the White House, including the 1976 Democratic convention. Though the Reagan camp is trying to depict President Carter as a bumbler, Mr. Reagan's aides express unqualified admiration for the way Mr. Carter conducts himself in a campaign. And when they speak of a model for this Republican National Convention, it is the Democratic convention of 1976 that they have in mind.

Regionalism, Party Unity Cited

Laxalt Reportedly Out as Running Mate

By Lou Cannon

DETROIT, July 13 (WP) — Ronald Reagan has decided against his first choice for a vice presidential running mate, Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, on grounds of regionalism and party unity, according to reliable sources.

Elimination of the conservative Sen. Laxalt, a close friend of Mr. Reagan, swung the early odds at the Republican National Convention in Detroit this week toward one of three relatively moderate candi-

dates — former Reagan rival George Bush, former Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, and Rep. Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan. All have close ties to former President Gerald Ford, whose endorsement of the vice presidential choice is a criterion in the decision-making.

The only other prospective running mates who are considered to have any real chance of nomination are Indiana Sen. Richard Lugar and Rep. Jack Kemp of New York, both of whom have conservative backing at the convention.

Sen. Laxalt, who won Mr. Reagan's 1976 campaign and who his gratitude for coming to his help at the low point in the 1976 primaries, was the former California governor's undisputed first choice for the No. 2 spot.

But Mr. Reagan, a political realist who anticipates a close contest with President Carter, is said to have rejected Sen. Laxalt on pragmatic grounds. The senator's state, Nevada, has only three electoral votes, and those are thought to be in the bag for Mr. Reagan already.

"In many ways, Laxalt is like a younger Reagan and from the same region," said an observer who knows both men well. "He brings nothing to the ticket that isn't already there."

With Sen. Laxalt out, Mr. Reagan is heading into the conservative cauldron of the convention

without having made up his mind and without having interviewed the top candidates.

In a brief interview last week in Los Angeles, he said he hoped that his choice, when it came, would contribute to party unification, and "that even those who have another choice would accept it."

But there are moderates in the Reagan camp and beyond who fear that the Republican convention is the worst place to arrive at such a choice.

"The convention is far to the right of Gov. Reagan," said a moderate who favors Mr. Bush. "It's easy to forget, in the passions of the moment, that the Republican convention is far from mirroring the country."

Wide differences persisted in four days of talks on revising the division of federal and provincial powers under a federal constitution. And delegates began to spread that the ministers charged with drawing up the proposals would be able to meet the September deadline set by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

At that time Mr. Trudeau will meet with the provincial heads of government, and he has made it clear that he intends to move alone if there is no substantial agreement with the provinces by then.

"The process of constitutional reform has been well launched," declared Jean Chretien, minister of justice and co-chairman of the conference. But he added that if the talks are to succeed, "each government will have to accept compromises and be prepared to modify some of its original positions."

Own Positions Stressed
So far there has been little give-and-take, each delegation has limited itself to outlining its positions on a dozen items on the agenda. The delegates move to Toronto next week and to Vancouver the following week. Hard bargaining is expected during those sessions.

The push for a new and purely Canadian constitution to replace the British North America Act of 1867 as Canada's fundamental law was precipitated by a referendum in Quebec in May in which a majority rejected opening negotiations on sovereignty for the French-speaking province.

At that time, Mr. Trudeau promised quick action on a new



MAKING WAVES — No one knows how many residents of Mount Dora, Fla., took the pledge before the reassuring word finally got out: That really was an elephant on water skis, being filmed for a movie called 'Honky Tonk Freeway.'

Doubts Remain Whether Unit Will Ever Reopen

Repair of U.S. Atomic Plant More Costly Than Expected

By Ben A. Franklin

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., July 13 (NYT) — A year ago, four months after a major accident wrecked a \$500-million reactor at the Three Mile Island nuclear generating station, construction experts predicted that decontaminating and repairing the unit would cost about \$430 million.

Now, with \$130 million already invested in the earliest stages of the complex work, officials of the reactor operator are awaiting a revised estimate that one executive said, "can only be much higher."

It took 16 months and nearly twice the nuclear power station's normal number of employees to finish the first stage of the effort, the final venting of radioactive krypton 85 gas from the reactor containment structure. That job was finished Friday.

In the next week or two a small group of decontamination workers in heavy protective clothing can enter the containment structure for the first time since the accident to reconnoiter for radioactive "hot spots" and to check the condition of machinery and equipment, shut since March 28, 1979.

Later, crews of volunteers are to begin the laborious job of hosing down and scrubbing radioactive contaminants from the containment walls and floors.

Doubts Remain

Robert Arnold, the Metropolitan Edison Co.'s senior vice president, is sticking, for the record, to an official timetable that calls for restoration of the damaged Unit 2 by the end of 1983. But he acknowledged in an interview that there remain doubts that the costly recovery process will ever bring the unit back into operation.

Three Mile Island's Unit 1, although undamaged, has been shut since the accident at Unit 2, under government orders to refit newly required safety devices. Unit 1 is supposed to be ready for reactivation by the end of the year.

"There remain uncertainties about ever restarting either of

them," Mr. Arnold said. He was referring to the possible unwillingness of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to relicense Metropolitan Edison as a qualified operator of what investigations have shown to be flawed equipment.

Volunteers Needed

To complete the second phase of Unit 2 decontamination chores, which would expose the plant's skilled workers to radiation that would quickly reach the government's limit, the utility will call on the services of several hundred white-collar volunteers, Mr. Arnold said.

The most unpredictable job in the recovery work will come when the decontamination has progressed far enough for technicians to begin unloading the damaged nuclear fuel rods from the reactor.

The fuel rods are thin metal tubes, each filled with thousands of pellets of fissionable material. "We know that the core is full of loose

pellets and broken pieces of pellets exposed to radiation who will come here for two-week stints as what the nuclear industry calls "jumpers." The name stems from the activity: jumping in and out of radioactive spaces to perform essential but simple tasks.

Before that can begin, Metropolitan Edison and the NRC must agree on a plan to dispose of some 600,000 gallons of radioactive water that poured out of the reactor core and into the "basement" of the containment structure in the accident.

An environmental impact study on the water problem is to be published next month, a step that is certain to stir new anxieties and opposition from citizens' groups to any plan to dispose of the waste water in the Susquehanna River. Anticipating that, the company is building storage tanks at the plant to hold the water, hoping to recycle it when the reactors resume operations.

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U.S. Sailor Held Guilty of Assault

PORT HUENEME, Calif., July 13 (AP) — A jury of three Navy officials has decided that a USS Norton Sound petty officer should be stripped of his rank and discharged for sexually harassing and assaulting four female crew members aboard the missile test ship.

Petty Officer 3d Class Craig Norman, 23, was to return to the ship tomorrow pending review of the sentence by his commanding officer, who can reduce the penalty but not increase it.

A number of incidents involving the Norton Sound have received attention in recent months, including reports of homosexuality and allegations that a gang has been selling drugs and loan-sharking aboard the ship.



Sen. Paul Laxalt

Republicans Adopt Rule Kennedy Could Not Get

By David S. Broder

DETROIT, July 13 (WP) — For months, Sen. Edward Kennedy has been saying that President Carter is in the wrong party. Now it turns out that it may be Sen. Kennedy who missed the boat by not being a Republican.

The Republican convention's rules committee has adopted the "freedom-of-conscience" rule for individual delegates that Sen. Kennedy has struggled in vain to have the Democrats adopt at their convention.

It would have broken Sen. Kennedy's heart to see how easily his goal was accomplished here. A motion was offered to delete a provision of the 1976 rules requiring that delegations be recorded in accordance with the results of any primary, even if some delegates have second thoughts on the convention floor.

A handful of committee members from states such as Wisconsin, which have laws requiring delegates to obey the primary results, asked for a postponement of the vote. They were shouted down and the amendment was passed on a voice vote.

The binding requirement that was eliminated got into the Repub-

lican rules four years ago, when President Gerald Ford was worrying about possible defections to Ronald Reagan.

The Carter forces sustained a similar but tougher loyalty pledge after bitter debate with Kennedy backers at a rules committee meeting in Washington last week.

The effect of the Republican change is that some delegates pledged to losing contenders as the result of primaries may be able to cast their votes for Mr. Reagan Wednesday night.

'Left-Wing Lunatic'

Hugh Beard of North Carolina, a Reagan-backing member of the rules committee, said, "No Republican's conscience should be burdened with having to vote for a left-wing lunatic named John Anderson."

John Reichardt of Michigan, a George Bush supporter opposed to the rules change, said, "I find it rather interesting that the Republican Party is following the lead of Sen. Kennedy."

Rep. Paula Hawkins of Florida, a Reagan backer, said, "I agree with a lot of things Sen. Kennedy says — about Jimmy Carter."

Ottawa, Provinces Split On Federal Reform Plan

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, July 13 (NYT) — The federal government and the 10 provinces have ended the first lap of a three-week constitutional marathon with little agreement on how to change Canada's federal system.

Wide differences persisted in four days of talks on revising the division of federal and provincial powers under a federal constitution. And delegates began to spread that the ministers charged with drawing up the proposals would be able to meet the September deadline set by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

At that time Mr. Trudeau will meet with the provincial heads of government, and he has made it clear that he intends to move alone if there is no substantial agreement with the provinces by then.

"The process of constitutional reform has been well launched," declared Jean Chretien, minister of justice and co-chairman of the conference. But he added that if the talks are to succeed, "each government will have to accept compromises and be prepared to modify some of its original positions."

Own Positions Stressed
So far there has been little give-and-take, each delegation has limited itself to outlining its positions on a dozen items on the agenda. The delegates move to Toronto next week and to Vancouver the following week. Hard bargaining is expected during those sessions.

The push for a new and purely Canadian constitution to replace the British North America Act of 1867 as Canada's fundamental law was precipitated by a referendum in Quebec in May in which a majority rejected opening negotiations on sovereignty for the French-speaking province.

At that time, Mr. Trudeau promised quick action on a new

constitutional deal for Quebecers if they decided to remain in Canada. But Quebec is not alone in demanding more power, so the federal government has at times found itself opposed by a majority of the provinces on essential aspects of sharing power.

On only one issue did there seem to be virtual agreement. By law Ottawa transfers some revenue of the richer provinces to poorer provinces to maintain the same level of services everywhere. This equalization system is expected to be included in the constitution.

Many Issues Remain

Ottawa and the provinces are still far from agreement on such issues as a charter on human rights, which Mr. Trudeau has called negotiable, and on the control and sharing of natural resources, authority over the economy, family law, a new senate, control of fisheries and other offshore resources and control of communications.

Claude Morin, Quebec's minister of interprovincial affairs, said that on some issues the federal government appears to be seeking greater power and resisting more power for the provinces.

As an example, he cited a detailed document circulated by Ottawa Friday outlining hindrances to the free circulation of people, goods, services and capital between the provinces. The proposals for overcoming the hindrances would entail limits on provincial power and a possible increase in federal power.

Quebec and other provinces, jealous of their prerogatives in economic affairs, received the document with little enthusiasm. Mr. Morin likened the federal attitude to that of "a big brother seeking to control a bunch of turbulent children."



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Herald Tribune
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Questions to a Convention

It took audacity or wit for those California biochemists to choose last week to announce their findings that the modern-day elephant is linked conclusively to the woolly mammoth of thousands of years ago. At the same time, people elsewhere were likening modern-day Republicans to dinosaurs for rolling back the clock on women's rights, as they prepared for this week's nominating convention in Detroit.

In fact, it will be more a ratifying convention. The party is warmly united behind Ronald Reagan and, except for equal rights and abortion, behind its platform. Still, being unified does not mean being sound, or consistent. The Detroit convention will bring together party and platform, man and message for the first time. Now the public can begin to evaluate how much is easy sloganeering and how much a responsible guide to the performance of a President Reagan. We'll be looking for answers to several questions.

How firmly do Mr. Reagan and the Republicans really mean to set their jaws, and policies, against the Soviet Union? The Republican platform writers have gone out of their way to sound tough, calling for restoration of U.S. "military superiority." That sounds like bluster, if not worse. Do the Republican draftsmen really think that, if America suddenly started spending billions on big new weapons, the Russians would do nothing? They know how to build big new weapons, too, and are demonstrably willing to make painful sacrifices to pay for them. What, then, is the point of running vastly expensive new laps in the arms race?

Meanwhile, there are some bewildering contradictions in the tough stance Mr.

Reagan displays toward the Russians. Last month he told Time magazine interviewers that when the Russians invaded Afghanistan, "Maybe that was the time for us to have said, 'Look, don't talk to us about trade. There will be none.'" But how is that consistent with his opposition — and that of the platform writers — to the Carter embargo on selling grain to the Russians?

How do the Republicans propose to cut taxes sharply, spend much more on defense, stimulate economic growth and balance the federal budget, all at the same time? "With mirrors," is the way John Anderson answered a similar question early in the campaign. The mirrors sparkle in the Republican platform. Is there, behind them, a reasonable basis for thinking Mr. Reagan can do a better job of managing an economy in which the underlying inflation rate keeps charging upward?

What energy program do the Republicans propose that seems reasonably likely to loosen the oil-import noose on America, Europe and Japan? The proposed Republican platform seems more interested in mocking the idea of a serious energy program than in proposing one. The drafters snipe at conservation and even inveigh against the 55-mph speed limit. Their only answer to the noose is: Unshackle the energy industry from all price and allocation controls. Is such confidence in the industry realistic? The United States is importing about 6.5 million barrels of oil a day; we recently asked an oil company executive how much of that could be avoided if industry were "unshackled." Oh, maybe 1.5 million barrels, he said. The question to keep in mind this week is: What about the other 5 million barrels?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Out Campaigning in Israel

You remember John Anderson, the presidential candidate who has promised to be brave and bold, to break free of the political constraints and routines that bind lesser candidates, to be (as he has put it) different? Well, Rep. Anderson has been in the Middle East, and he does turn out to be different from the other American politicians who have made Israel a standard stop on the American campaign trail. But what has been different about him is that he has been unusually shameless about ethnic politicking.

No other presidential candidate has ever visited Israel during a campaign — when there is an obvious danger that his observations will play unfavorably into current diplomacy. And surely no other candidate has convinced so many different parties that his first reason for going to Israel was to make it to the White House.

Local Palestinians were so upset by Mr. Anderson's performance in Jerusalem, where he was wholly insensitive to Arab feelings about the eastern half of the city, that even the most moderate among them refused to meet him, and the candidate had to leave a

place where the Palestinian problem is central without having spoken with a single Palestinian. His plans to visit Jordan were cut off at the Jordanian end. Putting down, in his remarks in Israel, Egypt's claim to be a regional strategic partner of the United States, he arrived in Cairo to loud local complaints that he had simply been fishing for the American Jewish vote. In Israel, some Israelis took satisfaction from extracting statements from Mr. Anderson that might be held over him later. But other Israelis either shook their heads over the candidate's bald use of their country as a campaign stage or expressed reservations about the value of any declarations made under political duress.

Mr. Anderson could have visited the Mideast, spoken with many different people, looked closely, nodded attentively and gone home wiser and with his options intact. That would have been the responsible and presidential thing. Instead, he has acted in a way that raises doubts about his capacity to deal effectively with one of the most important issues in American foreign policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reconsidering the Pope

Those who pegged Pope John Paul II as a conservative on all social matters will have to reconsider. During his remarkable pilgrimage to Brazil, the pontiff went out of his way to comfort the afflicted at the risk of afflicting the comfortable. His message had an unmistakably political ring, and it was assuredly heard throughout Latin America. Its essence was caught in the chant of the slum-dwellers in Brazil's impoverished northeast: "John Paul is our voice."

The priest who was born Karol Wojtyla near Cracow may well have felt especially at home. In Brazil as in Poland, the Catholic Church is the most formidable critic of an authoritarian state. In both countries, an aroused church has incurred official wrath by defending fundamental human rights; 30 Brazilian bishops have endured jail, kidnapping or torture at the hands of police or vigilantes. What is done in Poland in the name of Marx — exalting material gains at the expense of fundamental rights — has its parallel in Brazil in the name of private enterprise.

When John Paul II spoke of the inequitable division of land and wealth, he drew forceful attention to the underside of the Brazilian "miracle." In an impressive spurt from 1969 to 1974, Brazil's per capita output increased by a third, to \$1,500. But the income gap among Brazilians still widened. In 1960, the affluent 5 percent accounted for 35 percent of the wealth, and the lower 50 percent owned 14 percent; by 1976, the division of wealth between these groups was 39 percent and 12 percent. During the boom, it is true, gains were made by 40 million urban workers; but 70 million others, mostly in the

neglected northeast, subsisted on crumbs. Now the boom years are a memory, a casualty of the surge in oil prices. The annual inflation rate has climbed to 88 percent, close to the level of 1964, when the military seized power to save Brazil from ruin. Brazil's foreign debt is the world's highest, at least \$55 billion, and so is the cost of servicing it — \$13 billion this year. With the country deeply in hock, the government is asking already restive workers to accept a sustained reduction in real wages. But in their eyes no comparable sacrifice is being exacted from the wealthy.

There is no painless way to achieve an industrial revolution, but when inequalities are seen as intolerable, the result may very well be a Marxist revolution. Such was John Paul II's message, which signified his support for a Brazilian church deeply committed to social reform.

Regrettably, the pope was silent about a principal contributor to the poverty he saw and deplored. Brazil's population grows by nearly 3 percent a year, and its birthrate is highest where people are poorest. For reasons of doctrine, the Latin American church has been reluctant to address the link between excessive fertility and human misery. Yet church doctrine does not condemn all forms of birth control. A pope who has the ear of the poor is uniquely fitted to discuss compassionately the privation that the poor visit on themselves. The world would profit if John Paul II could find the words that harmonize old doctrines with new and desperate needs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 14, 1905

COPENHAGEN — Considerable interest has been raised here by the news that the crown of Norway has been offered to Prince Charles of Denmark, the second son of the Crown Prince. It is understood that Prince Charles is inclined to consider the proposition in a favorable manner should King Christian and the Danish government accept the offer. A Norwegian diplomat has arrived here to ascertain the opinion in official circles and he has also had interviews with members of the royal family. All these negotiations, however, are strictly private, as nothing can be done before King Oscar formally refuses the offer to designate a prince of the House of Bernadotte.

Fifty Years Ago
July 14, 1930

PEKING — Amid impressive ceremonies in the former Imperial park, 15 Kuomintang leaders signed a peace pact this afternoon and called a national party conference here within a month for the purpose of establishing a government. They signed a manifesto denouncing Chiang Kai-shek and pledging themselves to restore the original party ideals. For the past month the Nationalist government in China has been at war with the armies led by northern Chinese warlords, and also with the Communists in the south. Northern leaders claimed that the warfare between them and Nanking was virtually over and that the resignation of General Chiang Kai-shek was expected soon.



Down the Slippery Slope of Proliferation

By Enrico Jachia

ROME — It seems that, for a while, all major efforts to curb nuclear proliferation will come to a standstill. The present state of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as the forthcoming presidential election, are the more apparent reasons. But other interesting symptoms may be detected in some important negotiations.

For months, Western European countries have been discreetly negotiating a comprehensive agreement with Australia and Canada, two of the main suppliers of natural uranium, which is the basic material for their nuclear activities. After the U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978, the Australians and the Canadians decided to impose severe restrictions on their exports. The aim is to control the final destination of uranium which, at the end of the fuel cycle and after several transformations, may become the material needed to make nuclear bombs.

One of the major requests of the two suppliers, on a path laid out by the United States, is so-called "prior consent." The receiver of the nuclear material must warrant that it will obtain the consent of the supplier before proceeding with subsequent reprocessing or alteration in form or content. The aim is to be able to say "no" if the final transformation may be a bomb. Such a request is considered unacceptable by European industry. And it is strongly condemned by many governments, which see it as an infringement of sovereignty. Negotiations between the European Community and the Canadian and Australian governments have

practically achieved a formula that gives satisfaction to Western Europe's demand for supply without too many strings, and yet allows the suppliers to save face with their internal opposition, which is strong and active, particularly in Australia.

Instead of "prior consent" at every stage of transformation and for every use, a new concept — "encapsulated area" — has been worked out. In simplified terms, it provides that all utilities in a given area would get a kind of global long-term authorization from the supplying country to reprocess nuclear materials. Whereas "prior consent" constitutes a real checking point, no doubt intrusive on the activities of nuclear industry, but effective, the idea of an "encapsulated area" would allow, if the area is large enough, a very generous margin of flexibility.

Liberalisation

If this approach is finally accepted, it may constitute a model for other forthcoming negotiations. A most important one is the agreement to be concluded between the United States and the European Community to adapt their relations to the restricting clauses of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act. (Two existing agreements do not give the United States a right of prior consent.) The application of these clauses, on which Congress has seemed to be very firm, is now subject to a waiver in favor of the EEC, which has recently been extended for a third and final year.

Energy needs and the requirements of the nu-

clear industry, which can hardly work without the assurance of basic fuel supply, inexorably push toward an increasing liberalization of the international trade in nuclear materials. The imposition of nonproliferation conditions by the suppliers is severely challenged.

As a consequence, supply will become freer and freer, if the present trend continues, as it predictably will. Reprocessing — meaning plutonium, which can mean nuclear bombs — will grow and spread, and the world will have to live with it.

At the other end of the spectrum, the political end, the number of candidates for the nuclear military club increases. Pakistan's "Islamic" bomb is almost accepted as a natural, unavoidable phenomenon that should shock nobody. The Iraqi government's efforts in the same direction were recently reported in detail in this newspaper. The forthcoming conference to review the nonproliferation treaty will be a world forum at which the ambitions and discontent of many non-nuclear-weapon states will explode.

How long will we have to wait before the nuclear arsenals spread around the Mediterranean? And, if this happens, what about Central Europe, which is the most sensitive area of the East-West politico-military balance? West Germany has been one of the major supporters of nonproliferation policy. Yet if many countries go military-nuclear, it will become anomalous that Europe's leading power remains, in real military terms, unarmed.

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Giscard Faces a Campaign Against Boredom

By William Pfaff

PARIS — France already has half a dozen avowed candidates for the presidential election that will take place in the spring of 1981. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is one of those who have not yet declared, but he is expected to run, and to win. Yet there is much resistance to him — unexpected resistance, even among those who used to support him. Something is at work in French politics which is outside conventional calculations, the over-familiar analysis of left versus right versus center.

It may simply be that seven years is too long. The constitution of the French Fifth Republic provides a seven-year term of the chief of state — which none, by the way, have completed. Gen. de Gaulle served from 1958 to 1969, before the president was chosen by universal suffrage (a reform he sponsored), but resigned three years before his popularly elected term was completed. Georges Pompidou died in his fifth year of office. Giscard d'Estaing seems in splendid health, but he has himself proposed reducing the length of the term of office. People simply become bored.

Boredom seems very much a part of the problem. Giscard himself may be bored. What some, in fury, see as an increasingly regal remoteness, or condescension, in his television appearances, may really be the result of straying attention and the need to stifle yawns. Nearly all of the questions have already been asked, after six years, and nearly all of the answers already given. The government's policies on every front are well-known and no one expects them to change. No one expects Giscard to change. And there is no one to take his place. That is what some people find worst of all: seven more years...

Contenders

Two or three years ago it was possible to think that François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, could give Giscard a good run. Even after the Communists wrecked the Union of the Left, Mitterrand's partisans could argue that he could take enough votes from disgruntled Communists and alienated centrist and Gaullists to beat Giscard in the final round of the election.

Now that seems a fantasy. In the polls, Mitterrand does not run as well as his younger Socialist rival, Michel Rocard. Yet Rocard's candidacy — and he wants to be a candidate — would split the Socialist electorate. He is ferociously opposed by the Socialist left, even though his career began on the left. And, as he has never really been tested by a major national campaign, it is possible to think that like Teddy Kennedy in the United States, his appeal in the event would prove a good deal less magnetic than now, when he is a name, a face, an idea, but actually little known to the ordinary voter.

The Gaullist leader, Jacques Chirac, would like to be president. But in the best of circumstances a run in 1981 could do no more than set him up for 1988. It would further embitter relations between Giscard's government and the Gaullists. And the Gaullists themselves now are split.

Frustration

Discontent with what Chirac has done to his party now is great. Under Chirac the Gaullists have fallen from the leading partner in the government and the largest of the parties to the last of the major parties in national votes.

So former Prime Minister Michel Debré has announced his candidacy for the presidency. He represents an older generation, men who fought the war and worked with de Gaulle himself, rather brutally shoved aside by the young wolves around Chirac. But it is only partially a fight between generations. As in the Socialist case, it is also an ideological clash intensified by party frustration and impotence.

All of this is having a bad effect. There is sourness, cruelty, mockery. The director of Le Monde, Jacques Fauvet, writes of Giscard, "Under a liberal mask, he is an authoritarian." He goes on: "Deliberately, the president of the republic takes to the heights, distances himself from the tribulations of the French, concerns himself solely with the role and future of France. The govern-

ment (i.e., of Prime Minister Raymond Barre) can trudge the valley of tears; for him, the heights. One understands."

People are tired of austerity and tired of the squabbling of the parties, whose conduct more and more recalls the Third and Fourth Republics — small men quarreling over small things. Several not very important, but untiring, scandals involve people in the government. These have been buried in the best French fashion, never confronted, never answered, trailing away and contradictory testimony on cold trails.

That leaves a bad taste. This is not a corrupt government, but private interests are served and uncomfortable things are covered up. Yet the leadership is undeniably intelligent and able. Its policies are serious and coherent. France is a well-governed country.

No one in the opposition has much that is convincing to say about better ways to handle employment, inflation, energy, the Arabs, the Americans, the Russians. Recent political controversies have mostly been charades and empty shows — which contributes to the boredom. The dominating factor in the present political climate is the conviction that nothing is going to change. Giscard is going to be re-elected. Everything will go on as it is for still another seven years.

Or will it? The prospect is so vexing that it becomes possible to imagine, if just to imagine, that French voters might rise from their boredom and, to their own astonishment, vote Giscard out.

That, then, would be searched by the world's political analysts for its ideological significance, its shift right or left, its meaning for Europe's centrists, Socialists, Communists, Eurocommunists and conservatives. Its effect upon Europe's future, the world balance, the cold war, would be weighed. But it really would be an expression of a political force that has marked French history in the past, and even has a name — *l'esprit français*.

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Confident Keynotes In Detroit

By George F. Will

DETROIT — Guy Vander J. is the Michigan congressman who will deliver the Republican keynote address tomorrow, as epigrammatically. "If you are trying to talk some girl into making you, you wouldn't need notes. Actually, I know politicians. I would need a TelePrompter. Vander Jagt's valid point is that should not seem as strange as does that he will speak to the convention, and the country, without notes, let alone a text.

You might say he is counting on timely inspiration — but what does "inspiration" mean? Someone asked Anton Bruckner. "Master how, when, where did you think of the divine motif of your Ninth Symphony?" Bruckner replied: "Well, was like this. I walked up to the Kahlenberg, and when I got to the top, I got hungry. I sat down by a little brook and unpacked my Swiss cheese. And just as I open it, greasy paper, that darn tune pop into my head!"

Bruckner's head was trained to cause tunes to "pop" into it. An Vander Jagt's head is similarly trained for political themes.

His parents emigrated from the Netherlands to Cadillac, Mich., where he was born. At age 17, he at a church summer camp, he told that a Presbyterian congregation in a nearby town was with-

minister. For that sermon before faithful, he prepared one pre notes. For his second, he pre two pages; for his third, three. He spotted the trend, and vo Never another note. By the en his stint, 80 souls were hangin his flowing words.

Blaming Congress
He went from Yale Divinity School to the University of Michigan Law School, then to Congress, which, of course, exists to man's laws into conformity with God's. Now he is a leader of the Republican campaign against the electorate's quadrennial myopia, against the idea that a "presidential year" only that, and for the idea of "Congress is the culprit." He oversees the unprecedented successful television ads flaying "The Democratic Congress" — urging "Vote Republican — For Change." The ad featuring an ad portraying House Speaker O'Neill as a buffoon received a remarkable 75-percent recall rate among viewers.

Follow-up surveys discover that the 55-million ad campaign achieved striking attitude change, as measured by responses to questions such as: Do you intend to vote for the Republican congressional candidate? Would America be better off with more Republican Congress? Are Democrats to blame for, well, just about everything? Republicans need to gain 59 seats in 1980 to take control of House. In 1964, bouncing from the Goldwater debacle, Republicans gained 47 seats. And conditions may be even better for Republicans.

More Unpopular
Now, as in 1966, there is a popular president — more unpopular, especially among Democrats than Lyndon Johnson was in — and an unpopular Congress, the same party. And there is a chance that now, for the first time, the majority of Americans understand that Democrats have control of Congress since Hector was a (An astonishing number of Americans have no grasp of government's system that they, some Republicans, must have controlled Congress when Nixon Ford were president.) On that, especially, words spring unbidden to Vander Jagt's lips.

Some speakers make you fan, you are in fifth century Athens. Most speakers make you wish you were. Hobbes said a democracy must be "an aristocracy of orators." Today we know that a democracy is not an aristocracy of any talent, least of all that of oratory. Gone is rhetoric in the grand style, the style of Gladstone or Weyley who held vast crowds for hours the style of Burke and other parliamentarians who spoke extemporaneously. They understood that the surest key to successful speaking, knowing one's own mind — a having a mind and a voice. You may think the Republican Party today knows its own mind (at too well, that it is unusually a diatribe because it is unwarranted, confident that it has solutions to problems. However that may be, Vander Jagt was the proper choice for keynote, not only because his speaking skills, which are peculiarly his, but also because the confidence from which those skills spring is the Republican mood on the eve of battle. Republicans are pawing the ground like war-horses, and Vander Jagt is their bugle.

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Peace Where? Concerning a question raised in "Rights vs. Rights in Mideast" (IHT, June 26): Where is the Palestinian Peace Now movement? Please take into account that Peace Now began to be heard of after President Sadat's historic journey to Israel. How can you expect a Palestinian Peace Now movement when Mr. Begin does not even want them to administer their own water? You may instead expect a Palestinian Peace WHERE? movement. SHERIF M. FOQA, Munich.	
Letters Resolution 242 Security Council Resolution 242 was good as far as it went at the time it was adopted unanimously in November, 1967, but most people recognize now that it was a failure in its failure to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and an independent state in Palestine. Throughout the 13 years of Resolution 242's existence, at no time has Israel accepted "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war." Nor has it withdrawn its armed forces from the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights, all "territories occupied" in the 1967 war; nor has it attempted to achieve "a just settlement of the refugee problem." We are presented, therefore, with a resolution being considered as an inviolable prescription for peace ("242 should be left alone," as you put it in your editorial of June 3) whose conditions Isra-	

World's Smallest Birthrate

Tiny Luxembourg Bothered That It's Growing Tinier

By Joseph Fitchett

LUXEMBOURG — After coping with many of the economic ills that afflict other industrial countries,

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

this nation of 350,000 finds the threat of depopulation to be a stubborn, baffling problem.

In material terms, Luxembourg is a success story. It outperforms most other Common Market countries in per-capita income, personal purchasing power, number of cars per family, the lack of unemployment.

But the low birthrate among native Luxembourgers — the world's lowest, only 1.3 children per couple — is an extreme example of a problem that is troubling by several

highly industrialized European countries.

Both West Germany and Britain have slightly negative annual rates of population growth. Statistically, Luxembourg often appears better off because it naturalizes hundreds of immigrant workers every year.

But among its natives, Luxembourg has the steepest rate of population decline in the Common Market, even though 96 percent of them are Roman Catholics, a faith that prohibits all artificial means of birth control.

Prosperous Life

Luxembourgers live prosperously, but unostentatiously. Recent-model BMWs and Citroens purr along the winding roads of the Grand Duchy, a hilly, verdant territory tucked between Belgium, France and West Germany.

The atmosphere has remained

stead. "We're having our first scandal in years — the police chief has been suspended on suspicion of organizing a brothel of imported girls," a visitor is told. In small-town fashion the story has been kept out of the local press.

Of course, its small scale contributes to success, enabling Luxembourg to occupy a special and very profitable place in the Common Market.

Neighboring European countries absorb its steel, the major industrial export. Radio Luxembourg taps the advertising markets in surrounding countries. Luxembourg's 96 banks profit from the Common Market's strictest secrecy laws and comparatively low reserve requirements.

Many social reforms, pioneered in larger Common Market countries, have been applied successfully in this community. "We're small enough for everyone to see the con-

sequences of their economic behavior, and people tend to react responsibly," a steel company executive said.

ARBED, Luxembourg's large steel-making concern and the country's biggest employer and only heavy industry, is completely unionized but has never had a strike. In the current international steel-making crisis, the unions agreed to retraining or early retirement for redundant workers.

This cooperative attitude seems to be mutual. ARBED has made major new investments to modernize the mills, and the government raised welfare payments and created public works brigades for workers awaiting new jobs. When a U.S. multinational, Monsanto, abruptly shut down last year, suddenly growing out of work nearly 1 percent of the country's labor force,

the same concerted approach eased Luxembourg through the crisis.

Prosperity is a historically new experience for Luxembourg. "With living memory, this place depended mainly on potato-growing and smuggling, between periods of devastation by wars," a resident recalls.

Despite this harsh history, Luxembourg gives exemplary treatment to foreign workers, of whom Luxembourg has more proportionally than any other European country. One worker in three is foreign here, and in construction, the figure is nine out of ten. This year 56 percent of the kindergarten pupils are not Luxembourgers.

Luxembourg's mayor, Colette Flesch, a 40-year-old graduate of Wellesley College in Massachusetts, promotes assimilation. "We have set up special classes for foreign pupils, hoping to make them Luxembourgers by education," she said.

Part of a more liberal generation (and expected soon to become foreign minister), Mayor Flesch added: "I personally favor permitting foreign workers to vote in local elections, but the idea is not accepted yet in Luxembourg."

Mediterranean Influences

Luxembourg's foreigners are mostly Portuguese and Italians, who share this country's Roman Catholic culture. Enough of these Mediterranean-born workers are naturalized each year to keep the population stable despite the low fertility of native Luxembourgers.

But the low birthrate by natives is a trend that worries Luxembourg's Pierre Werner, an avuncular Christian Democratic politician. He calls it "a complicated problem, which can only be explained as a state of mind." He added, "Perhaps our difficult history has left us obsessed with security."

The familiar European remedies for declining birthrates, essentially state incentives for larger families, are being applied, and there are hints of change.

Mr. Werner said: "I notice a swing to more babies among some well-to-do young Luxembourgers and some professional classes, and this may influence the national fashion in family size."

With their dwindling numbers, Luxembourg looks to U.S. influence to help protect its identity in Europe. Hundreds of Luxembourgers endured steady rain on a recent Sunday to attend a ceremony at the grave of Gen. George Patton, whose body was brought here, as he asked in his will, to be buried among his soldiers who died in the World War II Battle of the Bulge.

"U.S. forces liberated us twice in this century from German occupation," Luxembourgians remind a visitor.

Luxembourg's concern for independence from its larger neighbors meshes with its intense local conservatism expressed in the national motto: "Let us stay as we are."

Commenting on the arrests earlier, State Department officials in Washington had asked that the trial be opened to observation by foreigners.

In another development, news reports here said that a second round of dismissals of government officials accused of corruption would be announced early this week, this time involving at least 117 lower level bureaucrats. They have already signed their resignations under the government's "purification" drive.

The cleanup is attributed to Lt. Gen. Chon Too Hwan, chief of the defense security command, who guides the military committee that oversees operation of the civilian government.

Colleges to Reopen

SEOUL, July 13 (Reuters) — More South Korean colleges were allowed to reopen tomorrow after being closed for two months after the demonstrations in May, the martial law command said. But it said most of the 35 universities would remain closed. All universities were ordered closed when full martial law was declared May 17.

Rains Flood Cropland

WARSAW, July 13 (Reuters) — Heavy rains have flooded nearly half a million hectares (1.25 million acres) of farmland in Poland this month, causing serious damage to crops, official reports said yesterday. Houses, roads, railway lines and bridges have also been damaged by the torrential rains, which were reported in some areas to be the heaviest in 250 years. In the Wroclaw region of southwestern Poland, some 300 villages were flooded and city transport in the northern ports of Gdansk and Gdynia was disrupted.

Kiribati Strikers Commit Sabotage

TARAWA, Kiribati, July 13 (UPI) — The state radio station and government buildings were placed under police guard today after weekend sabotage by striking workers in Kiribati, the former Gilbert Islands in the South Pacific.

Homes were burned and a stand-by power generator was blown up during demonstrations by several thousand government employees over pay and conditions, officials said. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

The strike began Thursday and disrupted first anniversary celebrations yesterday of Kiribati's independence from Britain. The strike also threatened a two-day conference of the South Pacific Forum, due to start tomorrow, grouping the leaders of Australia, New Zealand and a dozen smaller Pacific nations.

Detroit Workers Ratify Contract To End Strike

DETROIT, July 13 (UPI) — Municipal workers rolled out buses, picked up the garbage and hunted with final touches yesterday for the Republican National Convention, after soundly ratifying a new contract to end an 11-day strike.

Union leaders said after the vote on the three-year agreement that the 9,000 striking bus mechanics, sanitation workers and others would return to their jobs immediately. The settlement was reached late Friday night, ending nearly a week of marathon bargaining sessions.

Despite protests from city officials that Detroit was broke, the new contract calls for wage and benefit increases that could total more than 25 percent over the life of the contract.

City workers will receive wage increases of 22.8 percent over the three years. Detroit officials had said 6 percent a year was all they could afford. Union leaders said the average employee's annual salary will rise from \$14,580 to \$17,909 by 1983.

Meanwhile, a strike by drivers and circulation workers who rejected a contract offer yesterday forced the Detroit Free Press to cancel its Sunday edition. It was the first time in 12 years that the newspaper was not published.



TWO DIE IN PAMPLONA — Vicente Risco Sierra (circle and inset) was one of two Spaniards who were fatally gored yesterday by a charging bull during the next to the last run in of Pamplona's San Fermin Festival. The same bull also killed Jose Antonio Sanchez Navascues. The men's deaths were the first in the annual weeklong revelry since 1977.

Obituaries

Sir Seretse Khama, Botswana President

JOHANNESBURG, July 13 (WP) — Botswana President Seretse Khama, 59, who had ruled his country since its independence from Britain in 1966, died today at his official residence in the capital city of Gaborone.

A government spokesman said Sir Seretse died of abdominal cancer. The president also had a weak heart, for which he received a pacemaker in 1976.

Vice President Quett Masire took over the presidential duties in a peaceful transition until an election to choose Sir Seretse's successor can be held. The transfer of power is not expected to alter Botswana's domestic or foreign policies significantly.

A lawyer with a degree from Oxford University, Sir Seretse belonged to the first generation of post-independence African leaders. Like Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya he pursued pro-Western, capitalist policies, giving the country 14 years of stability in which the roots of a national, parliamentary democracy were laid.

The country, which is about the size of France, has no political prisoners, is relatively free from official corruption, has three political parties and has held four general elections since 1966.

It still does not arm its police force, and only after the Zimbabwe guerrilla war threatened to drag Botswana into its orbit did Sir Seretse allow the creation of a 2,000-man defense force a few years ago.

Sir Seretse was one of five "front-line" African presidents, often counseling moderation and negotiation, who helped the United States and Britain in their efforts to get a peaceful settlement to the Zimbabwe war.

His personal popularity with his people and his position as hereditary leader of the country's largest tribal group, the Bamangwato, have been a large part of Botswana's success story.

Born July 1, 1921, at Serowe, he was the grandson of Khama III, known as "the Great," who asked for neutral status under Queen Victoria, a request that led to the creation of the Bechuanaland protectorate, now Botswana.

After attending South Africa's Ft. Hare University — the alma mater of several black leaders, in-

cluding Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe — Sir Seretse went to London to study.

In 1948 Sir Seretse married a white Englishwoman, Ruth Williams, who was a typist at Lloyd's of London. Their marriage, which produced four children, caused a scandal at the time and prompted the British colonial government to banish Sir Seretse from his homeland for six years.

He was eventually allowed to return, and in 1965 he swept the polls in the country's first universal suffrage elections. A independence, he was knighted by the British government.

Another reason for Botswana's relatively conflict-free politics is the tribal cohesion of the population. The Bamangwato account for about 80 percent of Botswana's 800,000 people, and minority groups have never been strong enough to challenge the hold of Sir Seretse's Botswana Democratic Party over the National Assembly, where it presently occupies 29 of the 32 seats.

Sir Seretse's pragmatic approach to the problem of relations with South Africa has also contributed to Botswana's stability.

CARLYLE MURPHY

businessmen, died Friday at Mount Auburn Hospital.

Mrs. Bernays, who wrote the 1955 best-seller "A Wife is Many Women," counseled Presidents Coolidge through Eisenhower as well as Al Smith, Henry Luce, Alfred Sloan Jr., Henry Ford and Sigmond Freud, who was her husband's uncle.

William Armstrong

OXFORD, England, July 13 (AP) — William Armstrong, 65, who retired in 1974 after six years as Britain's top civil servant, died in Oxford today after collapsing at a private dinner Friday night. Since 1975, Lord Armstrong had been board chairman of Midland Bank, one of Britain's big four commercial banks.

Zygmunt Berling

WARSAW, July 13 (AP) — Gen. Zygmunt Berling, 83, one of the founders of the modern Polish army, died Friday, the national news agency reported. In 1943, after Nazi Germany had invaded Poland and Russia, he was instrumental in putting together a Polish exile force in the Soviet Union.

Deng Hua

PEKING, July 13 (AP) — Deng Hua, 70, a former deputy armed forces chief of staff who was out of favor from 1959 to 1978, died July 3 in Shanghai, the Chinese news agency reported Friday.

Akmed Rushidi Saleh

LONDON, July 13 (Reuters) — Akmed Rushidi Saleh, 60, editor of the Egyptian newspaper Al-Akher Saa, collapsed and died at Heathrow Airport yesterday as he was waiting for a flight to Cairo.

Mario Medda

ROME, July 13 (Reuters) — Pentathlete Mario Medda, 37, who represented Italy on 70 occasions and took part in the Mexico City, Munich and Montreal Olympic Games, died here yesterday, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. Medda had been suffering from Hodgkin's disease.

Doris F. Bernays

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (UPI) — Doris F. Bernays, 83, who was a public relations adviser to presidents and prominent

Anderson Visits Berlin, Calls It 'Rallying Point'

BERLIN, July 13 (AP) — Rep. John Anderson today called divided Berlin a "rallying point for the Western alliance."

Addressing a small group at the Berlin Wall, he said: "By imprisoning those who have no choice, it unites those who do."

The Republican congressman from Illinois, who is challenging President Carter and Ronald Reagan as an independent presidential candidate, walked up a platform in the French sector to look over the wall into the Soviet-occupied East.

[On Saturday, Rep. Anderson met Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo and presented his views on the future of Jerusalem. The New York Times reported.]

[Afterwards, Mr. Sadat said that he had expected to "have a row" with Rep. Anderson, who has said he wants the United States to recognize Israel's claim to Jerusalem as its capital and to move the American Embassy to that city from Tel Aviv.]

[I asked his opinion.] Mr. Sadat said: "He stated quite firmly and candidly that this will be the last phase of the peace process, after autonomy is achieved and we reach the last phase of the negotiations. I was quite satisfied."

Under the law, the military prosecutors have 20 days to decide whether to indict Mr. Kim and the others, or release them. But they are expected to be tried in a general court martial.

They are accused of plotting to overthrow the government, of promoting the North Korean Communist cause, and in Mr. Kim's case, of illegally possessing U.S. and Japanese currencies to pay for anti-government demonstrations.

The maximum penalty for sedition and pro-Communist activities in South Korea is death.

In a separate report, the martial law authorities said that six Catholic priests and a lay churchwoman had been detained for spreading

stones, bottles and Molotov cocktails at police who responded with a tear-gas solution sprayed from water cannons.

First clashes took place last month when an initially peaceful demonstration against a city project to modernize the Zurich Opera turned into rioting and looting. The youths claimed their demands for an independent youth center were being ignored.

The city then made an abandoned factory available as a center but said it would prosecute about 250 demonstrators who took part in the early June riots.

Dozens of store windows were broken, and construction material was burned as the youths bled

130 Arrested in Zurich After 12 Hours of Rioting

ZURICH, July 13 (AP) — Police arrested 130 Zurich youths early today after a running 12-hour confrontation between about 300 riot police and an equal number of demonstrators, authorities reported.

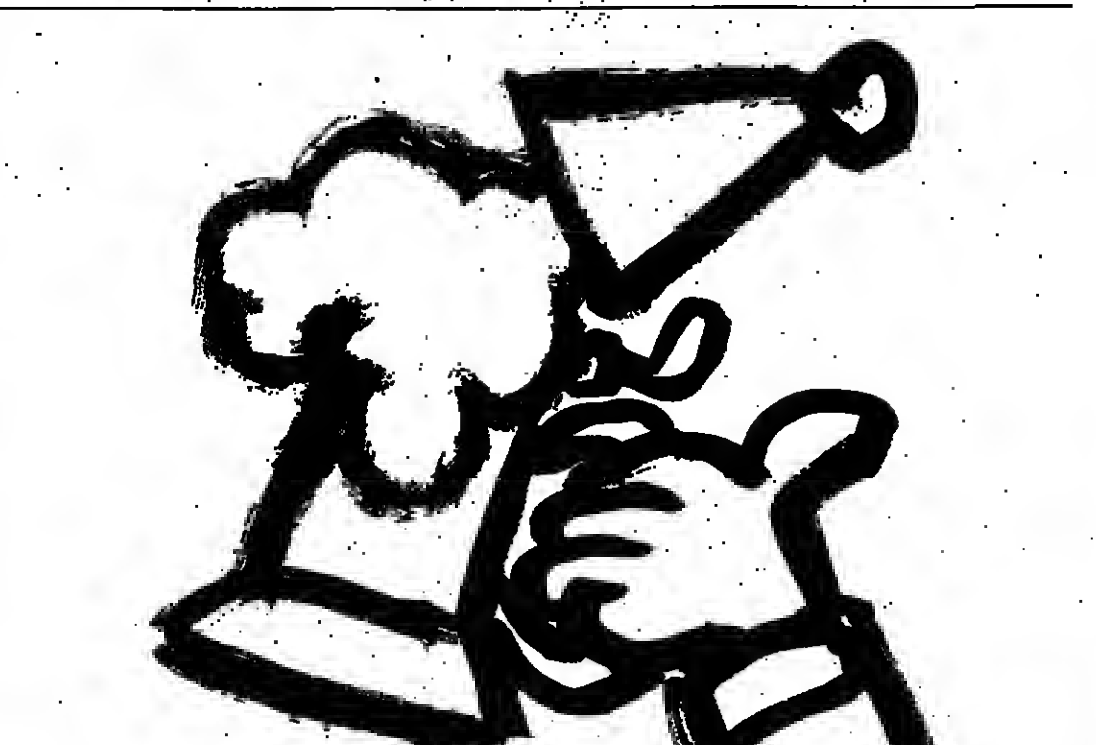
They said three demonstrators were injured in the hit-and-run attacks by the youths who had planned to stage a protest march to demand that legal proceedings against them from previous riots be dropped.

Dozens of store windows were broken, and construction material was burned as the youths bled

Police using water-tear-gas mixture to break up demonstration in Zurich Saturday.

Associated Press

Associated Press



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Bell System

Fall in Rates Hurts Value Of Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 13 (IHT) — Billions of dollars flooded into short-term deposits in the weeks around April 1 when three-month Eurodollar deposits were paying 20 percent annualized interest. Those deposits are now maturing, and with rates less than half of what they were then — around 9 1/2 percent — there is little likelihood that the bulk of those funds will be redeposited.

EUROBONDS

parable returns offered on DM deposits and 12 points over franc deposits. Gold, meanwhile, had slipped from a fever high of almost \$900 an ounce to just under \$500.

But as dollar interest rates peaked and began declining, the money placed in short-term deposits began moving elsewhere. The dollar currently is virtually back at the October level — 1.60 francs and 1.74 DM — while gold is nearing \$700 an ounce. Short-term rates of interest on dollar and DM deposits are virtually identical.

One banking expert estimated that about half of the billions that flooded into the money market are still on deposit and will be maturing over the coming weeks. The big question, of course, is where these billions will go.

The same banker sees signs of a further weakening of the dollar. Oil companies preparing to pay their 'July 15 oil bills to the OPEC producers are borrowing dollars, he said, rather than buying them in the foreign exchange market — a sign that the companies expect the dollar to decline.

3 Main Concerns

"There are three main concerns about the dollar," said Nicolas Krul, a Geneva-based economist and adviser to Middle Eastern governments. "If the rate of inflation stays high, the internal depreciation of the dollar must affect the external value" on the foreign exchange market.

Equally worrisome is "the number of proposals for U.S. policy action with inflationary implications, such as a tax cut." But the most basic concern, he added, is the "obvious discrepancy" between the decline in economic growth and the continuation of large imports, particularly of manufactured goods, as reported in the May trade figures.

"These imports are continuing as if nothing happened," he said, raising questions about whether such imports have become "structural," no longer react to declines in economic activity and can be expected to soar when activity begins to pick up.

Meanwhile, economic news from the United States is not signaling that the economy is continuing to slow, as is expected. June retail sales rose 1.5 percent for the month, ending a four-month decline. Wholesale business inventories — which could climb as the economy slows — fell 0.1 percent in May. And while consumer credit declined a record \$3.4 billion in May, the latest banking data for the week that ended July 2 shows a surge of \$1.2 billion in commercial and industrial loans.

The dollar bond markets, even before this contradictory data came out, were trending lower. The New York market is weighed down by the record backlog of pending business. The Treasury is expected to issue between \$19 billion and \$25 billion in the current quarter and some \$4.8 billion in corporate paper is expected to hit the market over the next 30 days.

Little on Horizon

The dollar sector of the Euro-bond market moved lower in tandem with New York. Analysts here see little on the immediate horizon that might revive the market, other than a mini-rally if the Federal Reserve were to cut interest rates further.

The concern among analysts here is that the bulk of the buying power has been spent. The institutions active in this market had built up huge pools of liquidity early in the year by staying out of the market. In the weeks following the massive Easter rally, they poured all of this liquidity and then some into the bond market and now, if anything, are seen reissuing their liquid assets.

The new-issue calendar, therefore, remains light, in other words, a European Economic Community, \$70 million for 15 years with a coupon of 11 percent priced at par. The terms are clearly based on the assumption that dollar rates are due to decline. Just how far out line the terms are measured by the fact that outstanding EEC paper of comparable maturity is yielding 11 1/2 percent. Also irksome to many banks, commissions total 2 1/2 percent, down from the standard 2 3/4 percent.

The issue's major attraction to (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

U.S. Fails to Fund Export Credit Bank

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP) — U.S. industrial giants like Boeing, General Electric, Westinghouse and Lockheed could lose billions of dollars in overseas sales during the next year or so because Congress, rushing to get out of town two weeks ago, failed to provide export funding for the Export-Import Bank, which has run out of lending authority.

To an inflamed dispute the night it left for the big recess, the House stripped from the big supplemental money bill an additional \$1.25 billion in program authority for the Ex-Im Bank to make new loans to foreign nations in fiscal 1980 at moderate interest rates. Loan recipients then use the money to buy U.S. products. Existing authority of \$3.75 billion is already used up.

Griffith Ellison, Ex-Im Bank vice president for public affairs said the action is blocking immediate sales totaling about \$300 million and an added \$2.6 billion a little further down the road unless the dispute is resolved.

Foreign Competitors

Through the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1981, he said U.S. firms could sell up to \$8.3 billion in goods overseas with the help of Ex-Im Bank financing. If it is not forthcoming, foreign competitors could grab these contracts, and "hundreds of thousands of jobs" could be lost to U.S. workers as a result.

On the night of July 2, and in the few days before the dispute over the funds unfolded, Capitol Hill was swarming with lobbyists for companies like GE, Boeing, Bethlehem, GTE, Westinghouse and General Motors and "probably all the major companies in the U.S.," according to one congressional aide, in an effort to get the new funding through.

But to no avail. The House transferred money from the Ex-Im Bank to state revenue sharing and went home. Former Ambassador and Assistant Secretary of State Dwight Porter, now with Westinghouse, said in a phone interview last week that his company

is bidding for four reactor contracts in South Korea, a \$2-billion contract, in competition with the French, and would not have a chance without Ex-Im Bank financing.

It is also competing with the Germans and French for two Taiwan reactor jobs, worth \$1 billion, in which the other bidders already have given guarantees similar to U.S. Ex-Im Bank financing. "These [Korean and Taiwan] jobs are right on our platter, and down the road we and Allis-Chalmers are bidding on a big hydro job in Argentina-Paraguay at close to \$1 billion."

Jet Engines

A General Electric spokesman said the company sells gas turbines, locomotives and jet engines overseas and is deeply concerned with the Ex-Im Bank problem. "A lot of it goes under Ex-Im Bank financing," he said. Lockheed and Boeing echoed these remarks.

The Congressional problem is not going to be so easy to unravel. It is out just a question of passing something new quickly, though House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Tex., and others are pledged to try.

Under the Congressional budget process, Congress puts a ceiling on overall budget authority and spending and it is virtually all used up for fiscal 1980. Only \$46 million in outlay authority is left for fiscal 1980 — not nearly enough to take care of the Ex-Im Bank needs.

When the House shifted funds from the Ex-Im Bank to general revenue sharing, it spent virtually the only money left under the ceiling. Supporters are trying to figure out a way to solve the problem of the ceiling — perhaps by giving Ex-Im Bank some immediate authority when Congress comes back, but delaying actual cash outlays till next fiscal year.

Moreover, Mr. Porter said, while there is not a lot of innate opposition to Ex-Im Bank some time walks a tightrope. "I don't doubt eventually some funds will be provided, but in the delay we could lose a lot of business," Mr. Porter said.

Beirut Lender Draws International Probe

By Nicholas Gage

BEIRUT, July 13 (NYT) — To many American and European executives in need of capital and facing high interest rates, the offer made by Beirut businessman Hassan Zubaidi seems tempting.

Mr. Zubaidi, claiming access to billions of petrodollars from the Arab world, offers money at low cost — perhaps 9 percent compared with double-digit rates at banks. Interested companies or individuals make a prepayment of \$6,700 for each \$1 million to be borrowed, and must arrange a bank guarantee or mortgage acceptable to him.

But in interviews with investigators, including the FBI and Scotland Yard, in several countries as well as with several of those who tried to get loans from Mr. Zubaidi, a disturbing picture emerges. The investigators charge that Mr. Zubaidi does not have access to the vast sums he offers, and is conducting a profitable international swindle. They say that dozens of would-be borrowers from the United States, West Germany, Canada, Britain, Brazil, the Netherlands and Belgium have sent Mr. Zubaidi more than \$6 million in advance fees — but none received a loan and there is no evidence that any advance payments have been returned.

West German Warrant

As far back as the summer of 1978, a warrant was issued in West Germany for Mr. Zubaidi's arrest, with officials charging that he had defrauded several companies there (which, in line with German custom, were not named) of the equivalent of \$1.5 million. Courts in Beirut have refused the West German request that he be extradited.

This year, the Council on International Banking, a grouping of about 240 banking organizations in the United States with inter-

national interests, has sent out three warnings against dealing with Mr. Zubaidi and the group of companies he operates.

Mr. Zubaidi, in a lengthy interview at his luxurious offices here, denied any wrongdoing and defended his business practices.

He said that he has arranged for loans to 85 percent of those who have made applications. As for the charges about his operations, he replied that he is being persecuted in Europe and the United States by Zionist forces because he is a Palestinian.

Loan Recipients

When asked to name loan recipients, he replied, "We're not crazy to give names of companies so they will be harassed. Don't forget, I'm a Palestinian."

Mr. Zubaidi said that all his transactions are perfectly legal, that he has a right to keep the advance fees to offset expenses and that in any case, the fees do not cover expenses.

"Clients tell us that in 10 days, 15 days, they will give us the security needed," he said. "During that time I hold the money for them, and blocking the money costs money. We also have expenses, telegrams and so forth, and all this costs us more than the fees we get."

In cases where loans have not been granted, he said, it is because would-be borrowers could not marshal the required security. "I tell the clients when they first come to me, 'if you don't get a bank guarantee, you cannot take the money,'" he said. "Then they don't bring me a bank guarantee, so what can I do? If anyone comes to me with a bank guarantee I'm ready to close the deal in 48 hours."

Advance Fees Lost

Nevertheless, investigations in Europe and America have so far identified advance fees lost to Mr. Zubaidi totaling \$2.5 million in Britain, \$1.5 million in West Germany, \$500,000 in Australia, \$400,000 in Canada

and more than \$1 million in the United States.

Those identified as having paid advances, and forfeited them, include a New Jersey bank, a Japanese importer, a British real estate developer and a Canadian businessman who lost \$112,000.

Law-enforcement officials believe the nearly \$6 million in known losses represents only a small portion of what Mr. Zubaidi has collected in advance fees because many individuals are reluctant to let it be known that they have been dealing with him.

"Even the victims identified so far have been reluctant to cooperate, because they don't want to advertise that some of them did not have the credit ratings necessary to obtain funds from legitimate sources or that they need large sums of money," said an official in the U.S. Embassy in London working with the FBI and Scotland Yard investigations.

The largest single known loss is \$562,000 forfeited last year by the Matco Tools Corp. of Tallmadge, Ohio.

Matco Agreement

On Nov. 29, an agreement was signed between the Zubaidi Trading Co. of Beirut and Matco Tools for an \$84 million, 9 percent loan to be repaid in 15 annual installments of \$7.56 million each. The agreement required Matco to offer a mortgage or bank guarantee as security for the loan, and for Mr. Zubaidi to transfer the \$84 million within one month after the signing of the agreement.

For his services in arranging the loan, Mr. Zubaidi received from Matco \$562,000 but no part of the loan was ever made.

Mr. Zubaidi willingly acknowledged during the interview that he had received the fees in two installments and did not arrange for the loan. He also provided copies of the agreement.

"I'm showing you the agreement to prove it

is a legal contract based on sound financial principles," Mr. Zubaidi said. "We have agreement with Matco, and if they don't give security, we can't give the money."

He also produced copies of five telex messages he sent to Matco asking them for proper security. Some messages referred to responses from Matco offering some form of guarantee, but Mr. Zubaidi said he did not have copies of Matco's cables.

At Matco, Ron Langos, the company president, said in a telephone interview that he took over management on May 1 and was familiar enough with the details of transactions with Mr. Zubaidi to discuss them. He noted that Matco had been having financial difficulties and that a minority stockholder, Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., had increased its stake in the company recently to 49 percent from 30 percent, with an option to hit the rest, in order to raise capital.

Mr. Zubaidi, who wears silk suits and boldly striped ties, smiles from behind a Havar cigar and, in accented English offers a visit to the hotel and the hospitality of his office, decorated in modern furniture and thick rugs.

According to several businessmen who have gone to Beirut for loans, the initial contact is made by a representative in the borrower's country. The potential borrower is asked to document his financial situation with bank statements and property appraisals, and is eventually told that he has been approved for the loan and must travel to Beirut to meet with Mr. Zubaidi.

At Beirut Airport

At the Beirut airport, the customer is met by a luxurious car and a representative of Mr. Zubaidi tells him his visa is waiting, and whisks him off to the elegant offices.

"The conversation is interrupted several (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

RCA Turmoil Raises New Question About Leadership

By Karen W. Aronson



Edgar Griffiths

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT) — The executive suite departures that have rocked RCA have put a spotlight on Edgar Griffiths, the company's chairman and chief executive officer. Although Mr. Griffiths' accomplishments at RCA are widely acknowledged, the turmoil at the top has put in doubt the sureness of his leadership.

Last month, Maurice Valente, RCA's president, was brusquely dismissed. He had lasted only six months at RCA after being recruited with much fanfare from International Telephone & Telegraph as Mr. Griffiths' presumed successor. This week the departing executive was Jane Cahill Pfeiffer, chairman of National Broadcasting Co., RCA's most prominent subsidiary, and an RCA director.

In both instances, RCA has said or indicated that the departures were warranted by inadequate performance, and there is no evidence that the ousters were the result of any failing on Mr. Griffiths' part.

But to some observers, including certain members of RCA's board, it appears that amid such disarray, some responsibility must fall to the person in charge. They also say that while Mr. Griffiths has displayed a single-minded devotion to RCA's fortunes, his determination has at times taken on a narrowness that has been unconstructive.

As an illustration, they note that in contrast to his peers at the commanding heights of other major companies, Mr. Griffiths serves on no boards other than RCA's — no corporate boards, no hospital or museum boards, no governmental commissions.

People who were privy to Mr. Griffiths' selection in 1976 as RCA chief executive say that his perceived insularity was in fact a topic of concern when the RCA board promoted him. That promotion followed the stunning disclosure that Anthony Conrad, then RCA's chief executive, had failed to file income tax returns for five years. According to these sources, the board reluctantly elevated Mr. Griffiths, then an executive vice president, hoping that higher office would lead him to a broader view.

In the business and financial community, Mr. Griffiths has received favorable notices for putting a troubled RCA back on a profitable track, a task that had eluded a succession of top officers. The company has increased revenues and profits every year since Mr. Griffiths took the reins.

The 59-year-old Mr. Griffiths began his 32-year tenure at RCA in 1948 as a credit analyst in the RCA Service Co. Within the company, he is known as someone who will fly great distances to attend a rare meeting party for long-time employees. But he has gained a reputation for being forthright in his demands for strong earnings, and he is described as brusque and volatile in his moods, especially in dealings with other people.

Mr. Griffiths is said to be exceptionally close to his wife, who is usually described as being gracious and charming. They have no children. The couple lives in Gladwyn, a Philadelphia suburb, which Mr. Griffiths leaves every morning at around 6 o'clock by limousine to get to his New York office. He is usually home some 12 hours later.

Dow 900-Barrier Seems Impenetrable

By Phillip H. Wiggins

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT) — The Dow Jones industrial average continued to flirt with the psychologically significant 900 level last week in a sharply vacillating post-holiday stock market in which the tempo again was set by institutional buying.

The industrial average finished the week 2.22 points higher, at 891.13, as volume expanded from the holiday-shortened week before. It came closest to a breakthrough early Wednesday, when it went as high as 908.87 during the session but failed to close above 900 on any day.

Mergers Still Unsettling to Bonn Panel

BONN, July 13 (AP-D) — West Germany is growing increasingly concerned about a wave of mergers that keeps rolling on and on.

The West German Monopoly Commission said that in 1977, the latest year for which results are available, the 10 largest companies in each industrial sector averaged 43.7 percent of their sector's sales, up from 42.3 percent in 1975.

That growth, the commission said, is tied to a rising number of mergers. Last year, the Federal Cartel Office was notified of 602 mergers, up from 558 in 1978.

To change that, the commission proposed a law to enable authorities to order the disposal of holdings under certain circumstances in concentrated sectors. However, judging from industry opposition and the country's past stance toward anti-trust laws, the proposal is not expected to become law.

"Things have reached a level of concentration in Germany that they would not have if our laws had been put into effect earlier," a commission official said in proposing retroactive measures. "The laws were introduced too late."

However, the commission observed that the country's 100 largest companies had a 24.2 percent share of total industrial sales in 1978, down slightly from 24.4 percent in 1976, though up from 21.7 percent in 1972.

Noting this and the fact that the 100 companies provide 52.5 percent of the country's exports, the Federal Industry Association sharply opposed any retroactive measures against industrial concentrations.

"The proposal would involve a government attack on the central nerve of German industry, which has matured in international competition," the group said. "In each case, any type of de-cartelization drastically overshoots the mark."

"The market had a tough time this week with the best resistance at the 900 level," said Hildegard Zagorski, assistant vice president and market strategist at Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. "This area has turned back three advances over the past two years with rather disastrous results. Each time the market crossed 900 it took a tumble of at least 100 points. Peaks were recorded in September of 1978, October of 1979, and the most recent one in February of 1980."

Analysts traced some of last week's buying by institutions — pension funds, banks, insurance companies and mutual funds — to the fact that they were receiving cash from maturing high-yield, short-term money-market instruments that they bought earlier in the year.

Institutional Buying

"This cash was looking for a home and found its way into the equity market," said Mrs. Zagorski. "At the same time, however, each time the market reaches the 900 level, a lot of programmed institutional selling takes place. Thus, 900 looms, not only as a psychological barrier but an area of heavy supply as well. It will require a very strong

surge of buying to send the market through this area of heavy resistance."

Although there was abundant economic news last week, it appeared to have little impact on stock prices. On Monday, several major banks and a number of smaller ones cut their prime interest rates to 11 1/2 percent from 12 percent, and the Federal Reserve Bank reported that the basic money supply had fallen \$800 million in the week ended June 25.

Although the Dow added 9.3 points that day, the rise was mainly attributed to institutional activity and a strong showing by technology and energy issues.

On Tuesday, the stock market failed to react to a report of an eight-tenths of a percentage point rise in producer prices in June. Energy and precious-metal stocks were again the focus of investor attention.

Stocks on Wednesday broke through 900 with a flourish during a midday rally as volume soared to 52 million shares. But in the last 45 minutes of trading the advance was wiped out and the Dow closed at 897.27.

Analysts blamed the late-session setback on nervous selling from margin accounts, which also was present to a lesser degree in first two days of the week. Big declines in silver and gold prices depressed metals stocks with some mining issues as Campbell Red Lake, Homestake, Hecla and Callahan showing sharp declines.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 11, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	TL	Ghs	Rs	S	Y	DK
Amsterdam	1.9325	4.529	109.41	47.18	6.2299	34.65	4.81	119.12	56.31
Bremen	1.9345	4.5425	110.00	47.18	6.2300	34.65	4.81	119.12	56.31
Frankfurt	1.9345	4.5425	110.00	47.18	6.2300	34.65	4.81	119.12	56.31
London (B)	2.277	4.1395	4.1395	9.465	1.7425	4.5225	44.475	3.798	12.025
London (M)	2.277	4.1395	4.1395	9.465	1.7425	4.5225	44.475	3.798	12.025
New York	0.6285	1.7425	20.54	0.2054	0.2054	0.2054	0.2054	0.2054	0.2054
Paris	0.6285	1.7425	20.54	0.2054	0.2054	0.2054	0.2054	0.2054	0.2054
Zurich	1.9375	4.5475	110.00	47.18	6.2300	34.65	4.81	119.12	56.31
ECU	1.64	0.6072	2.5154	0.5077	1.7674	2.737	40.542	2.1112	7.8014

Dollar values
\$ 1.00 = 1.9364 DM, 6.5595 FF, 36.363 TL, 0.25 S, 0.025 Y, 0.0001 DK
S 1.00 = 0.6285 \$, 1.7425 DM, 20.54 FF, 0.2054 TL, 0.025 Y, 0.0001 DK
Y 1.00 = 0.025 \$, 0.025 DM, 0.2054 FF, 0.025 TL, 1.00 Y, 0.0001 DK
DK 1.00 = 0.0001 \$, 0.0001 DM, 0.0001 FF, 0.0001 TL, 0.0001 Y, 1.00 DK

(S) Sterling, (M) Mark, (L) Lira, (G) Guilder, (R) Rupee, (Y) Yen, (DK) Danish Kroner

(a) Commercial bank, (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (c) Units of 100, (d) Units of 1,000.

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Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Trade Development Bank, Trinkaus & Burkhardt
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مکان العمل

100s	High	Low	Lo
151	2072		19%
313	1814		18%
227	634		5%
431	832		7%
95	14%		14%
64	1899		6%
234	1214		17%
507	2%		2%
190	14%		14
183	714		6%
218	14%		15
148	7%		13%

[illegible]

29	81%	30%
490	18%	17%
105	3%	3%
117	10%	9%
178	1%	1%
62	6%	6%

7	14	1346
299	2814	27
314	516	41

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Freddie	472	21%	2%	28%	1%	Medora	199	2%	3%	3%		Quinton	246	20%	21%	2%	USP&H	442	11%	10%	11%	11%
Frank's Site	49	2%	2%	3%	1%	Meridian 1.04	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
Frank's	201	2%	2%	2%	2%	Meridian 1.05	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
Fulham	381	11%	11%	11%	1%	Meridian 1.06	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
Fulham 1.60	44	12%	12%	12%	1%	Meridian 1.07	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
GEICO	1365	12%	12%	12%	1%	Meridian 1.08	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
GEICO 1.60	44	12%	12%	12%	1%	Meridian 1.09	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
Galaxy	274	17%	13%	14%	1%	Meridian 1.10	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.11	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.12	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.13	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.14	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.15	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.16	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
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						Meridian 1.18	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.19	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.20	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.21	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.22	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.23	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.24	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.25	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.26	184	25%	2%	25%	4%	RAI	86	10%	10%	10%	USP&H 1.85	412	12	12	11	11
						Meridian 1.27	184	25%	2%	25%												

ORIENT LEASING (CARIBBEAN) N.V.
94% GUARANTEED NOTES 1981

Manufacturers Hanover Limited as Fiscal Agent announce that the fifth instalment of Bonds for a nominal value of \$2,500,000 have been purchased for the redemption due on August 15th, 1980.

1,582,500,000 nominal bonds will remain outstanding after August 15th, 1980.

B. Princes Street, London EC2P 2EN.

8. Prince's Street, London EC2P 2EN.

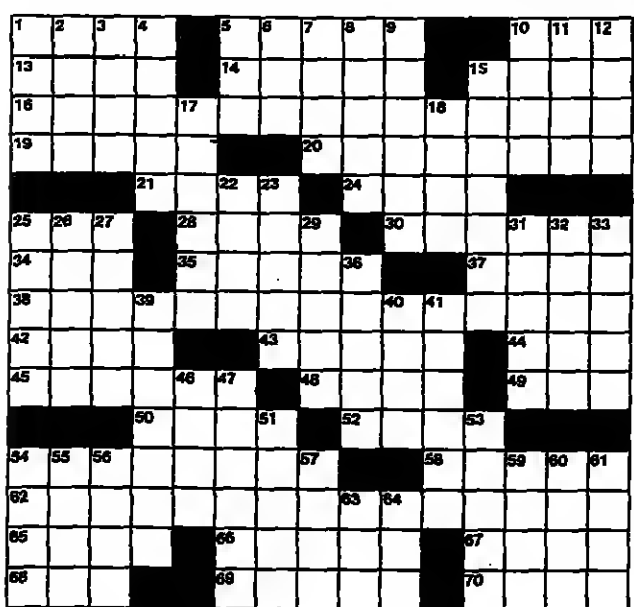
When in
Washington, D.C.
meet me at

★
★
★
★

Blackie's
House of Beef
22nd & M Sts. N.W.

مكرام النحل

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Malesha



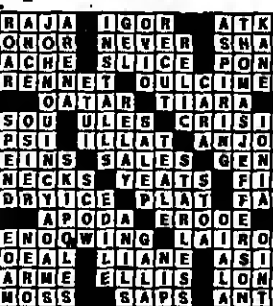
ACROSS

- 1 Elec. units
10 Derrail
13 Sahl
14 Crockett's last stand
15 Antagonists
16 "Barnum" or "Camelot"
19 Walking (ecstatic)
20 Schubert work
21 Obligation
24 Harold of the comics
25 N.B.A. official
29 Links wood
34 Application
35 Kringle
37 Fodder holder
38 "West Side Story" lyricist
42 Decorative metalware
43 Biblical mountain
44 "Scots" have...
45 Meager
48 May or Ann
49 Arizona State's Devils
50 Odious
52 Kind of file

DOWN

- 54 Lady Amherst's—
56 Remove
62 Hit tune by 38
65 This has its highs and lows
66 Star of "Kismet," "Oklahoma," etc.
67 Cop's domain
68 Grads-to-be
69 Top playwright of the Irish Renaissance
70 Successful gambler's asset
11 Scan
12 "...this scepter'd..."
15 From Helsinki
17 Soak
18 Crystal-baller
22 Tree trunk
23 Prefix with form or port
25 Parasitic fungi
26 Prohibit at the bar
27 "I—Song Coming On"
29 Frederick Loewe's forte
31 Opinions
32 Yale or Root
33 Type face
36 Detection device
39 Spread through
40 California valley
41 Engine or fuel
46 "In Spain they say..."
47 Cousins of dikkies
51 Bookkeeper's item
53 Investigation
54 Attention-getting sounds
55 Scion
56 Millay's candle had two
57 Word for comparisons
59 Overwhelmed
60 Nylon problem
61 Puzzler's favorite
63 Italian family
63 Hosp. test
64 School mark

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

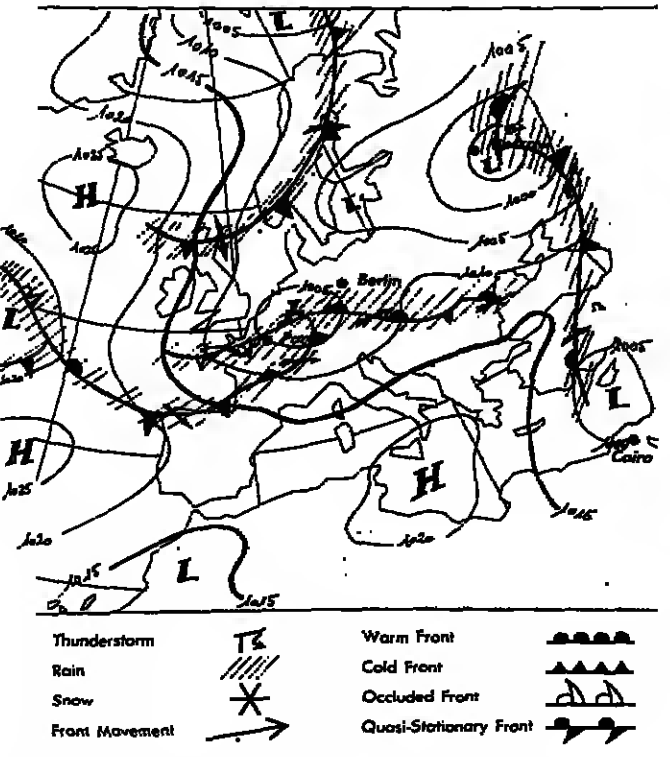


WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBANY	24	15	Fair	MARJO	29	14	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Cloudy	MIAMI	28	13	Cloudy
ANCHORAGE	—	—	N.A.	MIAMI	24	73	Cloudy
ANN ARBOR	22	19	Fair	MILWAUKEE	24	13	Cloudy
BEIRUT	—	—	H.A.	MOSCOW	26	44	Overcast
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	Rain
BIRMINGHAM	15	59	Rain	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Overcast	NICE	22	72	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy	OSLO	28	48	Rain
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Rain
CASABLANCA	26	74	Fair	PRAGUE	19	44	Rain
COPENHAGEN	18	44	Cloudy	ROME	25	77	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	19	44	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	18	65	Overcast
DUNDEE	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	24	73	Cloudy
FLORENCE	24	75	Fair	TAIPEI	24	75	Fair
FRANKFURT	14	57	Overcast	TOKYO	24	75	Fair
GENEVA	17	63	Overcast	VIENNA	25	77	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	54	Rain	VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
HOUSTON	35	95	Cloudy	WARSAW	17	63	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	N.A.	WASHINGTON	22	81	Rain
JAKARTA	26	74	Fair	ZURICH	14	57	Rain
JLISJON	31	88	Fair				
LONDON	17	63	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	29	85	Cloudy				

1 Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT only. Others at 1200 GMT.

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



'Brazen' Texas Housenappers Con Road Crew Into Helping With Heist

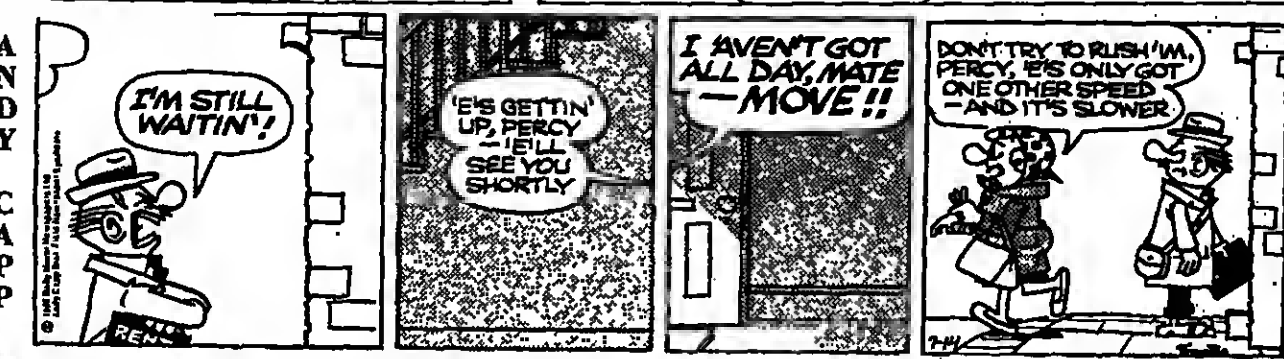
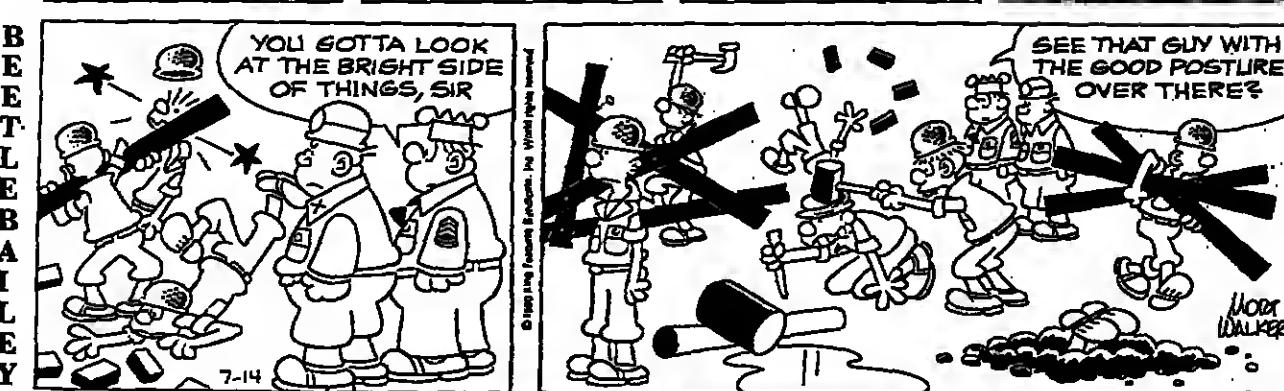
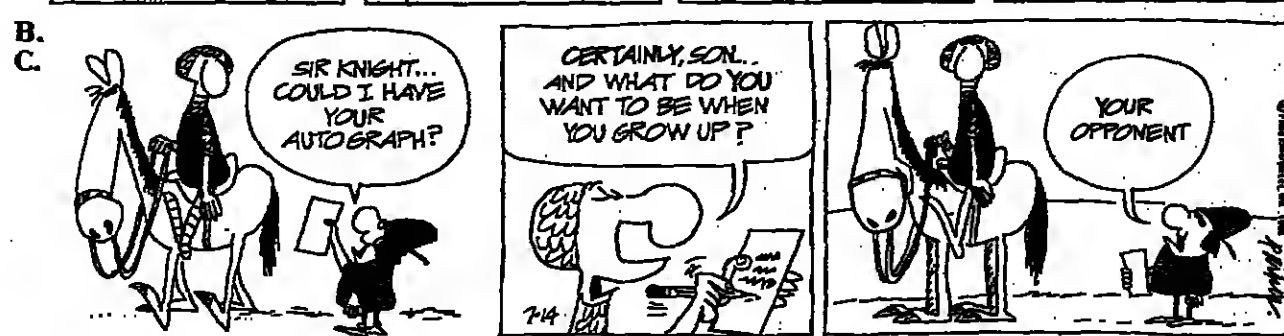
SUGAR LAND, Texas, July 13 (AP)—Byron Frierson thought it a little strange that someone he sent to look at a house for sale couldn't find it. So Mr. Frierson, a vice president for a land development company, went to look for himself.

The five-room house was gone. It had been lifted from its foundation and carted away—lock, stock and living room.

"I find that a little brazen," Mr. Frierson said Friday.

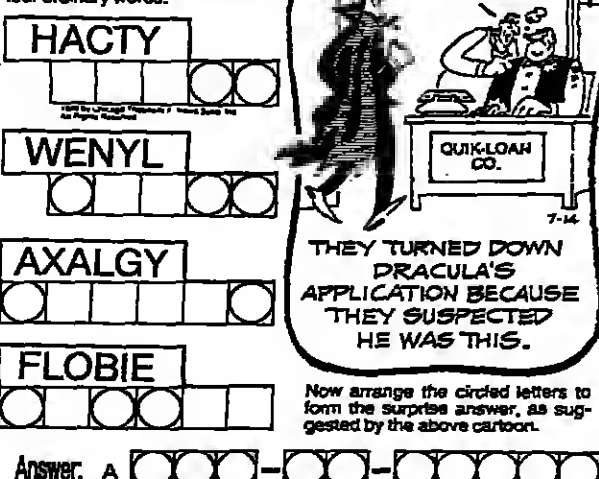
The only information that authorities have been able to piece together about the theft is that it occurred before July 4 and that the thieves were helped by an unsupervised road work crew. Mr. Frierson said the culprits apparently asked the crew to level off some ground so the house could be moved.

The land development company, which owned the house, posted a \$200 reward for locating it.



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: A. The words are: HACTY, WENYL, AXALGY, FLOBIE.

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

I DON'T CARE IF I NEVER COME BACK

A Baseball Fan and His Game
By Art Hill. Simon & Schuster. Illustrated. 283 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU might wonder about the appeal of a fan's baseball diary devoted largely to the Detroit Tigers. Sure, the Tigers have a long and interesting history, a lot of great hitting, a little great pitching, and a couple of championships when the two coincided. But Detroit hasn't exactly been the hub of the baseball universe in recent seasons, and not an awful lot happened there in 1979, the year that Art Hill kept his diary. Rusty Staub, "the Brüller-Savarin of designated hitters," as Hill calls him, tried to renegotiate his contract and got traded to Montreal for his trouble; Mark (the Bird) Fidrych tried, and failed, to make another comeback; Les Moss, the manager, got fired and was replaced by Sparky Anderson—but the Tigers started slow and faded fast, and it was soon a case of looking ahead to next season. So you might wonder about "I Don't Care If I Never Come Back: A Baseball Fan and His Game."

Lifetime Obsession

But you soon discover that Hill has a lot more than the Tigers going for him. In fact, you discover it in his introduction, "Something About the Game," where he takes apart an essay by Gore Vidal, establishes the superiority of baseball to other sports, debunks the myth that Abner Doubleday invented the game ("Jane Austen did not invent baseball either, but she has a better claim than Doubleday, since she mentions the game by name in 'Northanger Abbey,' a novel written 23 years before Abner was born"), and tries to explain his lifelong obsession with baseball: "But it is like trying to explain sex to a precocious 6-year-old. Not that I have ever done this, but I assume the child would say something like 'OK, I understand the procedure. But why? There is no answer to that. You have to be there.'"

You discover that Hill has some strong opinions on baseball—on the failure of statistics to reflect great fielding, "the single most exciting skill in baseball," on what he considers the odd and pusillanimous conduct of Commissioner Bowie Kuhn; on the threatened extinction of managers who teach baseball skills, and on the low level of intellectual curiosity among players. He also asserts that the owners don't do anything about the high level of drinking among players because, according to a former alcoholic player he quotes, "alcohol, especially beer, is the source of millions of dollars in revenue for them—from ball-park sales and especially from television commercials."

And on the New York Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, Hill writes: "I am sick of the notion that seems to prevail these days that great wealth automatically makes you a wonderful guy, even though the evidence indicates you are an offensive buffoon."

You find that Hill is full of loving memories of the game—of Rudy York's fielding problems and Hank Greenberg's dedication ("He made himself a good fielder.") and Harry Heilmann's mastery of the telegraphic reconstruction in his announcing days. You find Hill filled with outrage over what they did to Lou Gehrig's career in the film "Fare of the Yanks." He was a game on the day in 1939 when Babe Dahlgren replaced the mortally ill Gehrig in the Yankee starting lineup to end the great first baseman's consecutive-game streak of 2,130. Hill wants to know how the streak could have ended with Dahlgren pinch-hitting for Gehrig.

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Lifetime Obsession

But you soon discover that Hill has a lot more than the Tigers going for him. In fact, you discover it in his introduction, "Something About the Game," where he takes apart an essay by Gore Vidal, establishes the superiority of baseball to other sports, debunks the myth that Abner Doubleday invented the game ("Jane Austen did not invent baseball either, but she has a better claim than Doubleday, since she mentions the game by name in 'Northanger Abbey,' a novel written 23 years before Abner was born"), and tries to explain his lifelong obsession with baseball: "But it is like trying to explain sex to a precocious 6-year-old. Not that I have ever done this, but I assume the child would say something like 'OK, I understand the procedure. But why? There is no answer to that. You have to be there.'"

You discover that Hill has some strong opinions on baseball—on the failure of statistics to reflect great fielding, "the single most exciting skill in baseball," on what he considers the odd and pusillanimous conduct of Commissioner Bowie Kuhn; on the threatened extinction of managers who teach baseball skills, and on the low level of intellectual curiosity among players. He also asserts that the owners don't do anything about the high level of drinking among players because, according to a former alcoholic player he quotes, "alcohol, especially beer, is the source of millions of dollars in revenue for them—from ball-park sales and especially from television commercials."

And on the New York Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, Hill writes: "I am sick of the notion that seems to prevail these days that great wealth automatically makes you a wonderful guy, even though the evidence indicates you are an offensive buffoon."

You find that Hill is full of loving memories of the game—of Rudy York's fielding problems and Hank Greenberg's dedication ("He made himself a good fielder.") and Harry Heilmann's mastery of the telegraphic reconstruction in his announcing days. You find Hill filled with outrage over what they did to Lou Gehrig's career in the film "Fare of the Yanks." He was a game on the day in 1939 when Babe Dahlgren replaced the mortally ill Gehrig in the Yankee starting lineup to end the great first baseman's consecutive-game streak of 2,130. Hill wants to know how the streak could have ended with Dahlgren pinch-hitting for Gehrig.

Jones Maintains Grand Prix Lead With 3d Victory

From Agency Dispatches
NIDS HATCH, England. — Alan Jones of Australia maintained his strong challenge for the drivers' championship by winning the British Grand Prix today.

The 33-year-old Williams driver replaced the problems that hit him in the early stages of the race, and calmly registered his second Formula-1 triumph.

Piquet of Brazil drove his Williams into second place and retained the lead on the 31st lap of the 76-lap race when Laffite suddenly crashed out after a puncture. Laffite was not hurt.

British Grand Prix
1. Alan Jones, Australia, Williams, 1 hour 34 minutes, 49.228 seconds, average speed 125.690 mph.
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 1:35.02.25
3. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Williams, 1:35.02.25
4. Derek De Ville, Ireland, Tyrrell, one lap behind
5. Jean-Pierre Jarrier, France, Tyrrell, one lap behind
6. Alain Prost, France, McLaren, one lap behind
7. Hector Nolasco, Mexico, Brabham, two laps behind
8. John Watson, Britain, McLaren, two laps behind
9. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Arrows, three laps behind
10. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, Ferrari, three laps behind
11. Rupert Keegan, Britain, Williams, three laps behind
12. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, Fittipaldi, four laps behind
13. Jochen Mass, West Germany, Arrows, seven laps behind

From Agency Dispatches
The triumph replaced the nine points he lost when he finished second in the French Grand Prix. He also won the 1979 British Grand Prix. Jones now has 37 championship points, six more than Piquet.

He said he was "very happy" because it was causing him trouble.

He said he was "very happy" because it was causing him trouble.

Sparks Astro Attack 9-5 Victory Over Braves

From Agency Dispatches
REVERSON, July 13 (UPI) — The Astros won their third straight game today in a 9-5 victory over Atlanta here.

Tommy John (13-3) pitched a seven-inning shutout for the Astros, who won their third straight game today in a 9-5 victory over Atlanta here.

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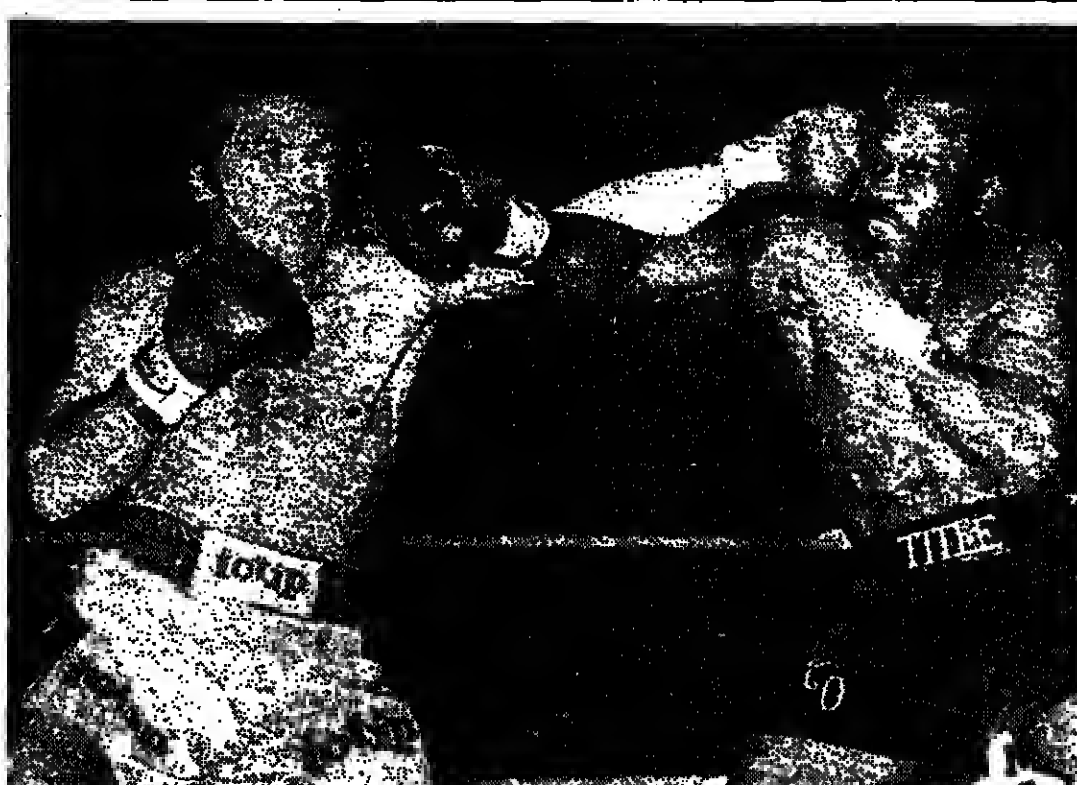
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Rocky Marciano (left) lands a punch on the face of Maurice Hope, but Hope retained his World Boxing Council light middleweight crown when the referee stopped the fight in the 11th round.

Hope Stops Mattioli in the 11th WBC Crown Retained

From Agency Dispatches
WEMBLEY, England, July 13 — Maurice Hope retained his World Boxing Council light-middleweight title here last night by stopping former champion Rocky Mattioli in the 11th round.

Hope was making a second defense of the title he won from Mattioli in San Remo, Italy, 16 months ago. Inactive for 10 months after undergoing an eye operation, Hope started slowly but outlasted Mattioli from the eighth round on. His primary weapon was a quick right jab.

Referee Arthur Mercante stopped Mattioli from further punishment as Hope pummeled the challenger from all angles. Mercante stopped it at 2:52 of the 11th. Hope weighed 153, Mattioli 151 lb.

Hope's success in their first meeting had been devalued when it was discovered that Mattioli had a broken right forearm in that fight. But this time Mattioli had no excuses; Hope had done his homework and set the pattern of the fight throughout.

Both fighters started at a terrific pace, with Mattioli trying to penetrate the champion's defenses. Hope fended him off with his jabbing rights, although Mattioli occasionally threw overhands that caught Hope.

Shaking off the effects of his inactivity, Hope found the range in the fourth round, scoring with repeated lefts and rights and opening a cut under Mattioli's right eye.

Hope was the crisper puncher, but relaxed in the sixth and seventh rounds. To the eighth, however, he shook Mattioli with sharp combinations. Hope carried the fight in the ninth and 10th, and by the 11th his hooks and jabs had drained Mattioli.

Minutes after the fight, Mattioli announced his retirement from the ring. Hope now is set for a meeting with WBC welterweight champion Roberto Duran.

From Agency Dispatches
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., July 13 (UPI) — Former light-heavyweight champion Mike Rossman scored a unanimous 10-round decision over Don Addison here yesterday. It was Rossman's first fight since he lost to Ramon Rouquillo last September.

Rossman, 37-6-3 (23 knockouts) seemed rusty at the outset, but midway through the bout began scoring heavily to the body and head. Of his comeback plans, Rossman said: "I know I have to have three or four fights before the year is out. I am pleased, and I will be back out."

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK, July 13 (UPI) — The much-postponed Muhammad Ali-Larry Holmes World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title fight will be held at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas in September or early October, according to Don King, the promoter.

"All Egyptian deals are dead," King said yesterday, referring to his recent announcement that the Ali-Holmes bout would be held in Cairo. King said he would announce details this week.



Johnny Bench points to his parents after hitting his 313th home run as a catcher, tying him with Yogi Berra for the record in that category. He connected against Bill Bordley of the Giants.

Friday Baseball: Rangers Overcome Yankees' Power

From Agency Dispatches
DALLAS, Texas, July 13 — The Texas Rangers won their 18th game today in a 5-4 victory over the New York Yankees here.

The Rangers, who were 18-10, won their 18th game today in a 5-4 victory over the New York Yankees here.

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80 Male Tennis Players To Boycott the U.S. Open

By Jane Leavy
WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP) — More than 80 of the world's top 100 male tennis players have either withdrawn or will not enter the U.S. Open because of a pro council ruling that Grand Prix supervisors will not be used at Grand Slam events.

According to Ron Bookman, director of communications for the Association of Tennis Professionals, 81 of the top 100 have either withdrawn or have not entered. The top five — Bjorn Borg, John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors, Guillermo Vilas and Vitas Gerulaitis — will play.

Harold Solomon, the ATP president, ranked sixth in the world. Peter Fleming (8th), Ivan Lendl (9th), Eddie Dibbs (10th) and Roscoe Tanner (11th) are among those who have withdrawn.

Italians, Czechs Win Series in Davis Cup

From Agency Dispatches
ROME, July 13 (Reuters) — Adriano Panatta today struggled to a five-set victory over Kjell Johansson and Corrado Barazzutti defeated Stefan Simonsson to give Italy a triumph over Sweden in the Davis Cup European Zone A final. In Bucharest, Czechoslovakia clinched victory over Romania in the European Zone B final.

Panatta beat Johansson, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, and put Italy ahead, 3-1, in the five-match series. Barazzutti then won, 8-6, 6-1, in an abbreviated best-of-three set final match. The Italians will play Australia in the interzone final.

Only Asset
Panatta was favored but was suffering from back pains and had to struggle through a long, 34-hour match to down Johansson. Panatta, who afterwards said he felt tired after a four-hour match on Friday and a three-set doubles yesterday, rarely showed the tennis of which he is capable.

Against an opponent whose only visible asset was steadiness, Panatta was down, 0-4, in the third set before finding the spark to win it and take a 2-1 lead in sets.

After a dismal fourth-set display, full of errors, Panatta appeared to be on his way out when Johansson broke him to lead, 3-2, in the decider. But the Italian broke back and at 5-4 again took the Swede's serve for the match and the tie.

Yesterday, Panatta teamed with Paolo Bertolotti to defeat Stefan and Hans Simonsson, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5. The Italian pair easily dominated the Swedish brothers with a fine display of teamwork and well-worked out play on the clay courts of the sun-baked Foro Italico Stadium.

The 20-year-old Stefan and 18-year-old Hans, substituting for Bjorn Borg who pulled out earlier this week, were continually dominated by the Italians, whose baseline play kept bringing the Swedes in to the net where they were easy prey to Panatta's long and fluid sideline volleys.

Czechs Complete Sweep
In Bucharest, Czechoslovakia today completed a 4-1 victory over Romania. In the reverse singles, Pavel Slozil of Czechoslovakia beat Edward Pana, 7-5, 6-0, but Pana's young compatriot, Florian Segarceanu, then pulled off a surprise victory over Stanislav Birner, 2-6, 6-2, 6-0.

Szilard found Pana's strong services and powerful forehands troublesome, and the Czech had to fight hard to take the first set. But he was in complete command throughout the second.

Segarceanu displayed skill and tenacity against Birner and deserved his victory in a fiercely-contested third set.

Czechoslovakia had already assured itself of victory by winning both opening singles and yesterday's doubles match.

In the doubles, Jan Kodes and Ivan Lendl outplayed Florian Segarceanu and Dumitru Haradun, who stood in for the injured Andrei Dirzu, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, to give Czechoslovakia an unbeatable 3-0 lead. The Czechs play the Argentines next in interzone semifinals that will produce one of the Davis Cup finalists.

Golf Lead Maintained By Kratzert

MILWAUKEE, July 13 (AP) — Bill Kratzert, a consistent money-winner on the PGA Tour, maintained a 1-stroke lead yesterday in the Milwaukee Open golf tournament with another par-shattering round of 67 for a 54-hole total of 200, 16-under par.

Kratzert is seeking his first Tour victory since taking the Hartford Open in 1977. But he has had four straight \$100,000 money-winning years.

Howard Twitty, missing only one green and planting his approach over the pin most of the way, carded a 66. He had an eagle 3 at the 12th hole and birdies on 17 and 18 with putts of 35 and four feet. His round left him at 201 with a 2-stroke edge in second place.

The surprise of the third round was pulled by Dana Quigley, the 1974 Rhode Island Open winner who has done little in three years on the Tour because of a painful elbow that he injured as a 14-year-old basketball player.

Lions Win Finale In South Africa

PRETORIA, July 12 (Reuters) — Scotland's Andy Irvine and Irishman John O'Driscoll scored second-half tries yesterday as the touring British Lions beat South Africa, 17-13, in the final Rugby Union international.

Battling to prevent a 4-0 Springbok series sweep, the Lions repeatedly missed opportunities and trailed 13-7, soon after halftime. But full-back Irvine scored when he rounded off a move by winger Bruce Hay; the try gave him 210 points in international rugby, equalling the world record held by Phil Bennett of Wales. O'Driscoll's score, midway through the second half, came after furious pressure on the right.

It was the first time a Lions team had ever won the last test in a series in South Africa.

Decker Sets U.S. Record in 1,500 Meters

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, July 13 — Edwin Moses eased to another victory in the 400-meter intermediate hurdles today at a one-day international track and field meet at London's Crystal Palace.

The victory by Moses, the 1976 Olympic champion, capped a 1-2-3 finish for the United States in the event. David Lee took second in 49.37 and Andre Phillips was third in 49.86.

Moses, who set a world record in Milan on July 3 in 47.13, ran the relatively slow time of 48.53 seconds, effortlessly, picking off 13 strides between hurdles.

Moses, undefeated in nearly three years — his last loss was to Harald Schmid of West Germany on Aug. 26, 1977, in West Berlin — now has won 56 consecutive hurdles races, including finals, semifinals and heats.

In Stuttgart, West Germany, meanwhile, Mary Decker raced to a U.S. record in the women's 1,500-meter race yesterday in the first of this series of international track and field meets.

Decker, 21, was timed in 4 minutes, 1.77 seconds. She broke the mark of 4:02.61, set by Jan Marill during the 1976 Olympic Games at Montreal.

Fourth Record
Decker's record performance was her fourth of the year. On Jan. 21, she lowered her mile mark to 4:21.7 at Auckland, New Zealand. Then she ran a 4:00.8 indoor 1,500 meters race in New York, barely missing the four-minute barrier. Finally, she became the first woman to go under 4:20 for the mile indoors, with a stunning clocking of 4:17.6 at Houston.

There was an anti-climactic feeling at the London meet despite there being a large number of world class athletes who, but for the boycott, would have been competing at the Moscow Olympics.

Rod Milburn, the 1972 Olympic champion making his first tour of Europe in six years, won the 110-meter high hurdle in 13.73, beating highly ranked Alejandro Casanas of Cuba, the runner-up in 13.76.

A shocker was in the men's 100 meters, in which Ernest Obeng of Guyana beat a star-studded field, including the 1976 Olympic champion, Hasley Crawford of Trinidad; the 1976 silver medalist and 200-meter champion, Don Quarrie of Jamaica, and the 1979 World Cup winner, Sylvio Leonard of Cuba.

In another important confrontation, Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, the one-time world record holder, at 1,500 meters, won the 3,000-meter event in 7:50.7. Bayi, using the race as a tune-up for the Olympics in which he plans to run the 3,000-meter steeplechase, led virtually all the way.

Narrow Finish
Other events in the London meet included a victory for Alice Brown, the American champion who took the 100 meters narrowly from Heather Hunte of Britain. Brown ran 11.43 into a stiff breeze against Hunte's 11.45. Kathy Smallwood of Britain was third in 11.48.

Anneget Richter of West Germany was buried in the pack, finishing seventh in 11.74 seconds.

Nick Rose of Britain won a slow 100-meter race in 3 minutes, 59.5 seconds from Sean Cahill, also a Briton, and Wilson Waigwa of Kenya, who ran a minutes exactly.

Maria Colon of Cuba beat Tessa Sanderson of Britain in the javelin with a throw of 205 feet, 10 inches. Sanderson opened with 203-0 before withdrawing injured.

Karin Smith of the United States, the Olympic trials winner, took third with 202-8 over teammate Kate Schmidt, who threw 198-10.

Debbie Brill of Canada won the high jump at 6-4 over the 1972 Olympic champion, Ulrike Meyers of West Germany, at 6-3 3/4.

In Stuttgart, Kip Rono of Kenya completed a popular double as he won an exciting men's 5,000 meter race in 13 minutes 19.3 seconds. Rono, who captured the 3,000-meter steeplechase Friday, passed Craig Virgin of the United States in the home straight, after both had broken free of the pack. Rono won without a backward glance.

Javier Moracho of Spain also set a national record when he led from start to finish in the men's 110-meter hurdles. He won in 13.54 seconds, with Tony Campbell of the United States second in 13.78.

On Friday, Americans won nine of 15 events in a mostly empty 80,000-seat Neckar Stadium as rain and cold weather held the crowd to an estimated 5,000-6,000 for the first day of the event.

"The performances were good for this weather," said Jimmy Carnes, coach of the U.S. Olympic track and field team. "This is the first time [the athletes] have been together. This would have been a tremendous warm-up meet for the Olympics."

Moses won the 400-meter hurdles in a relatively slow 48.62 seconds, but good considering the track conditions. Mac Wilkins dominated the men's discus, winning at 224 feet, 6 inches.

Americans scored victories in the 100 meters, with Harvey Glance; in the women's javelin, with Cathy Schmidt; and in the long jump, with Larry Myricks. Americans also swept all four relays — both the men's and women's 400- and 1,600-meters.

Coach in CFL Accused of Pro-U.S. Bias

By Dave Brady
TORONTO (WP) — Willie Wood, the first black head coach in professional football, is being accused of "discrimination."

Wood's Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League are being criticized by the college coaches association in Canada for rarely drafting Canadian-born quarterbacks and, when they do, of switching them to other positions.

Wood was a successful quarterback at the University of Southern California, but he was not drafted by a National Football League team. He wrote to the Green Bay Packers for a tryout and was a safety under Vince Lombardi, eventually being selected on the NFL's All-Decade Team of the 1960s.

The problem in Canada has to do with the quality of football played in college as against the caliber played at U.S. colleges. There is also a mathematical problem in the Canadian pro league.

The CFL squad limit is 34 players. There may be only 14 U.S. players on a team and 19 Canadians, plus one "designated import," who is restricted to playing quarterback.

Because the Canadian college quarterbacks usually are not as skilled as their U.S. counterparts, CFL teams seldom draft home-grown quarterbacks.

Because of the numbers game, CFL teams reserve two quarterback spots for U.S. players, one of them a "designated import."

More Sports On Page 11

"I let a Canadian quarterback named Scott Maffinger go and I got hell," Wood said. "There was quite a fuss. The Canadian College Football Association called it discrimination. I just told those coaches that I let him go because he had no chance to make our team. I had an option to try him as a defensive back, too."

"The college coaches complain that they can't motivate their quarterbacks with those players knowing they don't have much chance to make the pros, at that position. The other side for us is that, as a result of the Canadian quarterbacks not getting as much quality coaching as they do in U.S. colleges, they are not ready to play in the CFL right away."

Craven Conditional

If we've just dumped the impersonal "one," what do we do about the impersonal "they"? "They say" has been tracked to a Ben Jonson

Cab Calloway

The King of Happy Hi-De-Ho



Harry Natchayan, The Washington Post

Cab Calloway: "I respect audiences."

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For 19 - 1990 - 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1994 - 1995 - 1996 - 1997 - 1998 - 1999 - 2000 - 2001 - 2002 - 2003 - 2004 - 2005 - 2006 - 2007 - 2008 - 2009 - 2010 - 2011 - 2012 - 2013 - 2014 - 2015 - 2016 - 2017 - 2018 - 2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022 - 2023 - 2024 - 2025 - 2026 - 2027 - 2028 - 2029 - 2030 - 2031 - 2032 - 2033 - 2034 - 2035 - 2036 - 2037 - 2038 - 2039 - 2040 - 2041 - 2042 - 2043 - 2044 - 2045 - 2046 - 2047 - 2048 - 2049 - 2050 - 2051 - 2052 - 2053 - 2054 - 2055 - 2056 - 2057 - 2058 - 2059 - 2060 - 2061 - 2062 - 2063 - 2064 - 2065 - 2066 - 2067 - 2068 - 2069 - 2070 - 2071 - 2072 - 2073 - 2074 - 2075 - 2076 - 2077 - 2078 - 2079 - 2080 - 2081 - 2082 - 2083 - 2084 - 2085 - 2086 - 2087 - 2088 - 2089 - 2090 - 2091 - 2092 - 2093 - 2094 - 2095 - 2096 - 2097 - 2098 - 2099 - 2100 - 2101 - 2102 - 2103 - 2104 - 2105 - 2106 - 2107 - 2108 - 2109 - 2110 - 2111 - 2112 - 2113 - 2114 - 2115 - 2116 - 2117 - 2118 - 2119 - 2120 - 2121 - 2122 - 2123 - 2124 - 2125 - 2126 - 2127 - 2128 - 2129 - 2130 - 2131 - 2132 - 2133 - 2134 - 2135 - 2136 - 2137 - 2138 - 2139 - 2140 - 2141 - 2142 - 2143 - 2144 - 2145 - 2146 - 2147 - 2148 - 2149 - 2150 - 2151 - 2152 - 2153 - 2154 - 2155 - 2156 - 2157 - 2158 - 2159 - 2160 - 2161 - 2162 - 2163 - 2164 - 2165 - 2166 - 2167 - 2168 - 2169 - 2170 - 2171 - 2172 - 2173 - 2174 - 2175 - 2176 - 2177 - 2178 - 2179 - 2180 - 2181 - 2182 - 2183 - 2184 - 2185 - 2186 - 2187 - 2188 - 2189 - 2190 - 2191 - 2192 - 2193 - 2194 - 2195 - 2196 - 2197 - 2198 - 2199 - 2200 - 2201 - 2202 - 2203 - 2204 - 2205 - 2206 - 2207 - 2208 - 2209 - 2210 - 2211 - 2212 - 2213 - 2214 - 2215 - 2216 - 2217 - 2218 - 2219 - 2220 - 2221 - 2222 - 2223 - 2224 - 2225 - 2226 - 2227 - 2228 - 2229 - 2230 - 2231 - 2232 - 2233 - 2234 - 2235 - 2236 - 2237 - 2238 - 2239 - 2240 - 2241 - 2242 - 2243 - 2244 - 2245 - 2246 - 2247 - 2248 - 2249 - 2250 - 2251 - 2252 - 2253 - 2254 - 2255 - 2256 - 2257 - 2258 - 2259 - 2260 - 2261 - 2262 - 2263 - 2264 - 2265 - 2266 - 2267 - 2268 - 2269 - 2270 - 2271 - 2272 - 2273 - 2274 - 2275 - 2276 - 2277 - 2278 - 2279 - 2280 - 2281 - 2282 - 2283 - 2284 - 2285 - 2286 - 2287 - 2288 - 2289 - 2290 - 2291 - 2292 - 2293 - 2294 - 2295 - 2296 - 2297 - 2298 - 2299 - 2300 - 2301 - 2302 - 2303 - 2304 - 2305 - 2306 - 2307 - 2308 - 2309 - 2310 - 2311 - 2312 - 2313 - 2314 - 2315 - 2316 - 2317 - 2318 - 2319 - 2320 - 2321 - 2322 - 2323 - 2324 - 2325 - 2326 - 2327 - 2328 - 2329 - 2330 - 2331 - 2332 - 2333 - 2334 - 2335 - 2336 - 2337 - 2338 - 2339 - 2340 - 2341 - 2342 - 2343 - 2344 - 2345 - 2346 - 2347 - 2348 - 2349 - 2350 - 2351 - 2352 - 2353 - 2354 - 2355 - 2356 - 2357 - 2358 - 2359 - 2360 - 2361 - 2362 - 2363 - 2364 - 2365 - 2366 - 2367 - 2368 - 2369 - 2370 - 2371 - 2372 - 2373 - 2374 - 2375 - 2376 - 2377 - 2378 - 2379 - 2380 - 2381 - 2382 - 2383 - 2384 - 2385 - 2386 - 2387 - 2388 - 2389 - 2390 - 2391 - 2392 - 2393 - 2394 - 2395 - 2396 - 2397 - 2398 - 2399 - 2400 - 2401 - 2402 - 2403 - 2404 - 2405 - 2406 - 2407 - 2408 - 2409 - 2410 - 2411 - 2412 - 2413 - 2414 - 2415 - 2416 - 2417 - 2418 - 2419 - 2420 - 2421 - 2422 - 2423 - 2424 - 2425 - 2426 - 2427 - 2428 - 2429 - 2430 - 2431 - 2432 - 2433 - 2434 - 2435 - 2436 - 2437 - 2438 - 2439 - 2440 - 2441 - 2442 - 2443 - 2444 - 2445 - 2446 - 2447 - 2448 - 2449 - 2450 - 2451 - 2452 - 2453 - 2454 - 2455 - 2456 - 2457 - 2458 - 2459 - 2460 - 2461 - 2462 - 2463 - 2464 - 2465 - 2466 - 2467 - 2468 - 2469 - 2470 - 2471 - 2472 - 2473 - 2474 - 2475 - 2476 - 2477 - 2478 - 2479 - 2480 - 2481 - 2482 - 2483 - 2484 - 2485 - 2486 - 2487 - 2488 - 2489 - 2490 - 2491 - 2492 - 2493 - 2494 - 2495 - 2496 - 2497 - 2498 - 2499 - 2500 - 2501 - 2502 - 2503 - 2504 - 2505 - 2506 - 2507 - 2508 - 2509 - 2510 - 2511 - 2512 - 2513 - 2514 - 2515 - 2516 - 2517 - 2518 - 2519 - 2520 - 2521 - 2522 - 2523 - 2524 - 2525 - 2526 - 2527 - 2528 - 2529 - 2530 - 2531 - 2532 - 2533 - 2534 - 2535 - 2536 - 2537 - 2538 - 2539 - 2540 - 2541 - 2542 - 2543 - 2544 - 2545 - 2546 - 2547 - 2548 - 2549 - 2550 - 2551 - 2552 - 2553 - 2554 - 2555 - 2556 - 2557 - 2558 - 2559 - 2560 - 2561 - 2562 - 2563 - 2564 - 2565 - 2566 - 2567 - 2568 - 2569 - 2